Revision

Science Exercises For October Syllabus

Concept 1 : Plant need

1 Choose the correct answer:

1. Plants produce their food through a process called ....
   a. proliferation b. photosynthesis c. growing d. breathing
2. Plants use energy from .... to produce their food from water and carbon dioxide.
   a. batteries b. fire c. sunlight d. wind
3. Which of the following gases comes from the air surrounding the atmosphere and is absorbed by the leaves to make plant food?
   a. Carbon dioxide b. Glucose
   c. Oxygen d. Hydrogen
4. What parts of the plant transport food from the leaves to the other parts of the plant?
   a. Xylem tissues b. Small roots c. Chloroplasts d. Phloems
5. Which statement does not represent the activity of the plant?
   a. Photosynthesis takes place inside the chloroplasts.
   b. Sugar travels to the leaves through the stem.
   c. Plant roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
   d. Plants use sunlight, nutrients from the soil, water, and oxygen to produce the food they need.
6. Photosynthesis takes place inside the plant leaf. What type of gas does a plant release during photosynthesis?
   a. Nitrogen b. Hydrogen c. Oxygen d. Carbon dioxide
7. Which plant part plays a similar role to the human circulatory system, in order to maintain the survival of the plant?
   a. Stem b. Roots
   c. Leaves d. Transport system

8 .... carry blood from the heart to all body parts.
a. Arteries b. Veins c. Lungs d. Phloems

9 Which of the following living organisms can make their own food? ....
a. Bacteria b. Rabbits c. Acacia trees d. Caracals

10 All the following can help in seed dispersal, except ....
a. water b. humans c. animals d. sunlight

11 All the following are from the plant basic needs, except ....
a. water b. air c. soil d. sunlight

12 The blood rich in carbon dioxide gas return back to the heart through the ....
a. arteries b. veins c. lungs d. xylem

13 Photosynthesis process takes place in the ....
a. stem b. leaves c. roots d. xylem

14 .... plant has climb stems.
a. Potato b. Tomato c. Vine d. Pine

15 Plants produce .... during photosynthesis process.
a. water and glucose
b. oxygen gas and glucose
c. carbon dioxide gas and water
d. glucose and carbon dioxide gas

16 The .... are the reproductive part of the plant.
a. flowers b. stems c. leaves d. roots

17 All the following are from the components of the human circulatory system, except the ....
a. heart b. veins c. arteries d. phloem

18 Dandelion seeds are light and feathery, and they are able to disperse by ....
a. water b. air
c. animals d. phloem

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19. All the following materials can reach the plant's leaves, except ....

a. nutrients b. carbon dioxide gas
c. water d. soil

20. The .... of the plant get water and nutrients from the soil.

a. roots b. stems c. leaves d. soil

21. When the plant seed begins to grow and makes sprouts, this process is Called ....

a. respiration b. germination c. absorption d. reproduction

22. The kind of stems that extend underground are called ....

a. climb stems b. tubers c. runners d. wood stems

23. The green plants can make their own food through the ....

a. roots b. stems c. leaves d. flowers

24. In plant's leaves, light energy is converted into .... energy during photosynthesis.

a. sound b. electrical c. chemical d. kinetic

25. In the presence of sun and water, the seeds can germinate at the beginning of growth without the need for ....

a. soil b. rocks c. insects d. dry paper towel

26. Plants take .... from the air to make their food.

a. water b. oxygen gas
c. carbon dioxide gas d. sugar

27. .... allow(s) carbon dioxide to enter the leaves.

a. Stomata b. Chloroplasts c. Chlorophyll d. Roots

28. All the following are plant basic needs to make its own food, except ....

a. water b. air c. sunlight d. rocks

29. .... can make their own food.

a. Plants only b. Animals only
c. Humans only d. Plants and some animals

30 The movement of seeds from a place to another is called seed ....

a. germination b. dispersal
c. reproduction d. growth

31 If we put some bean seeds in a .... facing the sunlight, it may germinate.

a. dry paper towel b. wet paper towel
c. plastic plate d. metric ruler

32 Stomata are present on the plant's .... to allow air to pass through.

a. roots b. stems c. leaves d. flowers

33 Dandelion seeds travel by wind because they are .... seeds.

a. light b. spiny c. heavy d. smooth

34 Burdock seeds have spines, so they can ....

a. float on water b. travel by wind
c. stick to animal fur d. be eaten by animals

35 All the following parts are important for plants to make photosynthesis process, except ....

a. roots b. leaves c. stems d. flowers

36 From the ways of seeds dispersal is floating on water as in ....

a. burdock seeds b. tomato seeds
c. dandelion seeds d. coconut seeds

37 There are .... in the plant's roots that help the plant to get more water and nutrients.

a. vessels b. root hairs c. stomata d. flowers

38 The tubes that are responsible for moving water and nutrients up the plant's stem are called ....

a. roots b. xylem c. leaves d. flowers

39 A .... is actually a miniature plant waiting to grow.

a. seed b. leaf c. rock d. flower

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40. Without ...., the plants can't grow well.
    a. insects b. rocks c. sunlight d. the moon
41. Humans and other animals need to eat to get ....
    a. oxygen gas b. energy
    c. carbon dioxide gas d. soil
42. The roots of a plant absorb .... from the soil to help it grow.
    a. oxygen gas b. carbon dioxide gas
    c. sugar d. water
43. Wing-shaped seeds can disperse by .... easily.
    a. air b. sunlight c. water d. animals
44. Plants make their food by a process known as ....
    a. respiration b. absorption c. photosynthesis d. digestion
45. Sunlight and carbon dioxide gas are collected by plant's .... to make its food.
    a. roots b. stems c. leaves d. flowers
46. Apple trees have ....
    a. wood stem b. climb stems c. tubers d. runners
47. The seeds of a .... are small dark-colored objects in the center of the flower.
    a. pine tree b. sunflower c. potato plant d. celery
48. .... tree has narrow leaves.
    a. Potato b. Pine c. Acacia d. Grapes
49. The reproductive parts of many plants are called ....
    a. veins b. roots c. leaves d. flowers
50. Roots absorb .... from the soil.
    a. minerals b. carbon dioxide gas
    c. water d. water and minerals
51. Plants can produce new seeds by their ....
    a. roots b. leaves c. stems d. flowers
52. The green color of the plant's leaves is due to the presence of ....
    a. xylem b. phloem c. chlorophyll d. stomata

53 The plant can reproduce and survive by having ....

a. flowers
b. seeds
c. air
d. flowers and seeds

54 Food materials are transported from the leaves to other plant parts through the ....

a. xylem
b. phloem
c. chlorophyll
d. stomata

55 All the following are among the products of photosynthesis that are used by the plants to grow, except ....

a. sugar
b. fats
c. proteins
d. oxygen

56 Animals and humans need .... to breathe.

a. oxygen gas
b. carbon dioxide gas
c. water vapor
d. sugar

57 The human system that moves blood in the human body is called the .... system.

a. digestive
b. respiratory
c. circulatory
d. nervous

58 The .... pump(s) blood throughout the body through a closed system of tubes.

a. arteries
b. heart
c. veins
d. phloem

59 .... system in plants consists of tubes that water and nutrients move through it.

a. Digestive
b. Respiratory
c. Transport
d. Nervous

60 Green plants produce all the following substances during photosynthesis process, except ....

a. oxygen gas
b. carbon dioxide gas
c. starch
d. fats

61 The blood rich in carbon dioxide gas returns back to the heart through the ....

a. arteries
b. veins
c. lungs
d. xylem

62 Animals need all the following to survive, except ....

a. water
b. oxygen
c. shelter
d. carbon dioxide

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63. Water and nutrients are carried from the roots to the leaves through the ....

a. stem b. soil c. fruits d. flowers

64. .... carry blood which is rich in oxygen and glucose from the heart to the body cells.

a. Arteries b. Veins
c. Lungs and veins d. Brain and veins

65. During photosynthesis process, the plant takes ....

a. oxygen b. carbon dioxide
c. nitrogen d. water vapor

66. During photosynthesis process, the plant produces .... that provides it with energy to survive.

a. carbon dioxide gas b. water
c. glucose sugar d. oxygen gas

67. The .... absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

a. leaves b. stems c. roots d. fruits

68. The hydroponic system should be full of .... and .... to help the plant grow.

a. water - oil b. sunlight - water
c. sand - water d. water- minerals

69. Which of the following sentences is wrong?

a. Plants need sunlight to grow.
b. Plant roots absorb water from the soil.
c. Plants make their own food by respiration process.
d. Plants make their own food in their leaves.

70. Plants and humans are similar in some of their basic needs to survive, such as ....

a. sunlight and rocks b. water and air
c. carbon dioxide gas and soil d. soil and water

71. During photosynthesis, plants can convert .... energy to .... energy.
 a. light - chemical b. chemical - light
 c. light - thermal d. chemical - thermal

72. .... and .... are from the plant needs that help it make photosynthesis.
 a. Oxygen - water b. Sunlight - carbon dioxide
 c. Water - earth worms d. Nutrients – oxygen

73. The .... give(s) the plant leaves their green color.
 a. stem b. root c. stomata d. chlorophyll

74. The plant placed in a dark room for a week will have ....
 a. green leaves b. long stem c. strong roots d. a few leaves

75. The .... of a plant are responsible for fixing the plant in the soil.
 a. leaves b. stems c. roots d. flowers

76. Photosynthesis process requires all the following natural resources, except ....
 a. water b. sunlight
 c. oxygen gas d. carbon dioxide gas

77. The .... absorb(s) the sunlight of the sun during photosynthesis process.
 a. chlorophyll b. stomata c. xylem d. phloem

2 Put (✓) or (✗):

1. The human circulatory system transports water, oxygen and nutrients throughout the human body. ( )
2. Xylem vessels transport water and minerals in all directions. ( )
3. The plant absorbs carbon dioxide from the air to make its own food. ( )
4. A plant's stem has hairs that absorb oxygen gas from the air. ( )
5. Soil is among the basic needs of a plant. ( )

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6. Sunlight is not important for the plant's growth. ( )
7. Glucose is a type of sugar that is produced from plants during photosynthesis process. ( )
8. Photosynthesis process takes place in all plant parts. ( )
9. Air enters plants through their chlorophyll. ( )
10. Plants and humans are similar in the way of getting food. ( )
11. The plant is fixed in the soil by the help of its roots. ( )
12. The plant grows well and healthy with green leaves in the absence of light. ( )
13. The seeds that are put in a soil full of water and minerals can grow slower than the seeds that are put in a wet paper towel. ( )
14. Roots of plants collect sunlight and carbon dioxide gas from air. ( )
15. A plant's stem has hairs that absorb oxygen gas from the air. ( )
16. A tree trunk is a type of stems called upright stem. ( )
17. The blood flows in all directions within the blood vessels. ( )
18. All plants have roots, stems and leaves. ( )
19. Potato plants have stems called tubers. ( )
20. The chlorophyll in plant's roots absorbs sunlight. ( )
21. All seeds need soil in its initial growth. ( )
22. The leaves of pine trees are flat and wide. ( )
23. Plants and animals can make their own food by themselves. ( )
24. Plants need sunlight, oxygen gas and water to make their own food. ( )
25. Each part of the plant has its own function. ( )
26. Plants and humans are similar in the way of getting food. ( )
27. Vines have a kind of stems called climb stems. ( )
28. During photosynthesis process, the plant makes sugar, starch, protein and fats that help it to survive. ( )

29. Chlorophyll helps the plant leaves to absorb sunlight to make photosynthesis process. ( )
30. The stem of the plant absorbs water from the soil. ( )
31. Water and nutrients reach the plant's leaves with the help of roots only. ( )
32. The method of seed dispersal depends on the shape and size of the seeds. ( )
33. Glucose is a type of sugar that is produced from plants during photosynthesis process. ( )
34. Plants and humans need clean water and air to live. ( )
35. Human could be one of the ways of seed dispersal. ( )
36. Tomato seeds are light, so that they can disperse through air. ( )
37. Dandelion seeds have spines, so that they stick to animal fur. ( )
38. Oxygen and glucose are transported from the heart to the body cells through arteries. ( )
39. Arteries are vessels in the human circulatory system that carry blood rich in carbon dioxide gas. ( )
40. The plant left in the dark has large numbers of green leaves. ( )
41. There are many ways of seeds dispersal in nature. ( )
42. The human circulatory system consists of the heart and lungs. ( )
43. The plant can make its own food in the absence of water. ( )
44. Seeds germination means the transportation of seeds from one place to another. ( )
45. Air enters the leaf of plant through the stomata. ( )
46. Photosynthesis process happens in the plant's seed. ( )
47. Seeds can germinate without soil. ( )
48. Plant's seeds are formed inside the flowers. ( )
49. Both plants and humans need gases to survive. ( )

50. plants use the energy of the sunlight to make their own food. ( )
51. The main parts of the plant are roots, stem, leaves and soil. ( )
52. Parts of a plant work together to make food for the plant. ( )
53. Although all plants look different, they have similar parts. ( )
54. The plant grows in the soil faster than the plant in the paper towel. ( )
55. Sunlight is very necessary for a plant to survive and grow. ( )
56. All non-living things have some basic needs to survive. ( )
57. Xylems are smaller tubes that connect the stem to the leaf. ( )
58. Stomata are responsible for the absorption of sunlight. ( )
59. Chlorophyll is responsible for the green color of the plant. ( )

3 Correct the underlined words:

1. The chlorophyll in plant's **roots** absorbs energy from the sunlight. (..........)
2. During photosynthesis process, light energy is transformed into **sound** energy. (..........)
3. Coconut seeds disperse by **wind**. (..........)
4. Flowers of plants produce **root hairs** that help the plant to reproduce. (..........)
5. Tree trunks are **climb** stems. (..........)
6. **Respiration** process helps the plant make its own food. (..........)
7. **Oxygen** gas is absorbed by the plant's leaves to make photosynthesis process. (..........)
8. Humans can get their food from **air** and animals. (..........)
9. Plant's **leaves** help it to be fixed in the soil. (..........)
10. There are tiny holes on the **stem** to allow gases to pass into the plant. (..........)
11. **Xylem** tubes inside the leaves transport food materials downward from the leaves to other plant parts. (..........)

12. Burdock seeds are **light** seeds. (..................)
13. The leaves of pine trees are **flat and wide**. (..................)
14. The chlorophyll in plant's **roots** absorbs energy from the sunlight. (..................)
15. The blood rich in oxygen gas is carried by **veins** from the heart to the body parts. (..................)
16. Animals and people can't live without **carbon dioxide** gas to breathe. (..................)
17. Most flowers have **wood** stems. (..................)
18. Stomata allow **water** to move into and out of the plant. (..................)
19. Potato plant's stems are called **runners** and they extend underground. (..................)
20. The xylem in plants and veins in humans are both **two-way** vessels. (..................)
21. Plant's **leaves** absorb water and nutrients from the soil. (..................)
22. **Phloem** tubes carry water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves. (..................)
23. There are smaller vessels that connect **the root** to the leaves. (..................)
24. Plants make glucose during **respiration** process that provides them with energy. (..................)

4 Write the scientific term for each of the following:

1. Narrow holes spread on the surface of the plant's leaves that allow gases to come in and out the plant. (..................)
2. The plant part that supports it and holds the leaves. (..................)
3. Parts of the plant that are responsible for reproduction. (..................)
4. The source of energy for a plant to make photosynthesis process. (..................)
5. The transfer of seeds from one place to another. (..................)

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6. Parts of the plant where sunlight allows carbon dioxide to combine with water during photosynthesis process. (..................)
7. A part of the plant that carries water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves. (..................)
8. A part of the plant that supports its leaves and flowers. (..................)
9. A plant part that anchors it in the soil. (..................)
10. Small structures in the plant's roots that increase the absorption of water and nutrients from the soil. (..................)
11. A substance that is produced from the plant during photosynthesis process and provides it with its needed energy. (..................)
12. The process of producing new plants. (..................)
13. The process by which plants make their own food by using the energy of sunlight. (..................)
14. A type of sugar produced by the plant during photosynthesis process. (..................)
15. The gas which is released from plants during photosynthesis. (..................)
16. The gas that the plant needs to make photosynthesis process. (..................)
17. The blood vessels that carry blood from the body parts and return it back to the heart. (..................)
18. A blood vessel that carries blood rich in carbon dioxide and low in oxygen. (..................)
19. The blood vessels that carry blood from the heart to all body parts. (..................)
20. The human body system that is responsible for transportation of blood and other fluids throughout the body. (..................)
21. The system that transports water, minerals, and sugar throughout the plant body. (..................)

22 The stems that are extended above and along the ground. (..................)

23 It is found in the plant's leaves and it gives them the green color. (..................)

24 Vessels in a plant through which water and nutrients move up from the roots to the leaves. (..................)

25 Tubes in the plant that transport food materials from the leaves to other plant parts. (..................)

26 The living organisms that can make their own food. (..................)

27 The part of the plant that is responsible for making its food. (..................)

28 Structures inside the plant leaves that are responsible for allowing air to enter it. (..................)

29 A structure inside the plant that carries nutrients upwards. (..................)

30 A structure inside the plant that carries food to all plant cells. (..................)

5 Complete the following sentences:

1. Sunlight energy converts .... and .... into glucose inside the plant's leaves.
2. Without the .... in the leaves of plants, gases can't move in or out of the plant.
3. The food of a plant is a type of .... which is made in their .... by photosynthesis process.
4. Plants absorb .... and .... from the soil through their ....
5. .... are part of the plant which collect sunlight and the plant makes food in them.
6. There are tiny holes in the plant's leaves called .... that allow gases to move in or out the plant.

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7. There are vessels called .... in the plant that transport water and nutrients to other plant parts.
8. Food materials that are produced by .... process are transported from the leaves to the other plant parts through tubes called ....
9. The human circulatory system consists of the .... and ....
10. Arteries carry blood rich in .... and oxygen from the heart to ....
11. The sugar that is produced from photosynthesis process provides the plant with the .... that it needs to grow.
12. The blood and other fluids are transported throughout the body by the .... system.
13. The stems that are extended above the ground are called ....
14. The plant makes sugar in its .... during photosynthesis process.
15. The .... system consists of heart and blood vessels that transport nutrients and oxygen to the cells and organs.
16. Arteries carry oxygen and nutrients from the .... to all body parts, while .... in a plant's stem carry water from the .... to the leaves.
17. Some plants may not depend on the .... as they grow in the water.
18. In a plant's leaves, ... energy is converted into .... energy during photosynthesis process.
19. The presence of .... in plant's roots helps it to absorb more .... and nutrients from the soil.
20. There are two types of vessels in the human circulatory system, which are .... and ....
21. Plant roots absorb .... and .... from the soil.
22. The absorption of sunlight inside the plant's leaf is the function of the ....

6 Choose from column (A) what suits it in column (B):

1

Column (A)	Column (B)
1 Sunlight	a. is absorbed by the roots of the plant.
2 Soil	b. is necessary for plant's growth and is absorbed by chlorophyll.
3 Water	c. is not a basic need for plant growth.
4 Oxygen	d. is a gas which is produced during photosynthesis process.
	e. is a gas which the plant uses during photosynthesis process.






1 .... 2 .... 3 .... 4 ....

2

Column (A)	Column (B)
1 Coconut seeds	a. stick to animal fur.
2 Maple seeds and dandelion seeds	b. float on water.
3 Burdock seeds	c. are being eaten by animals.
4 Tomato seeds and apple seeds	d. travel by wind.
	e. stay inside flowers without movement.

1 .... 2 .... 3 .... 4 ....

3

Column (A)	Column (B)
1 Arteries	a. give the plant support.
2 Veins	b. give the plant its green color.
3 Stems	c. carry carbon dioxide and that is low in nutrients and oxygen back to the heart.
4 Chlorophylls	d. carry blood rich in oxygen and glucose away from the heart to the organs, muscles, bones, and cells.

1 .... 2 .... 3 .... 4 ....

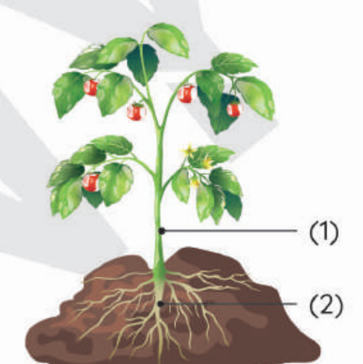
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4

Column (A)	Column (B)
1 Chlorophylls	a. transport nutrients and water to the plant's leaf.
2 Phloems	b. allow air to enter the leaf.
3 Stomata	c. absorb the sunlight of the sun.
4 Xylems	d. absorb nutrients to pass from the soil to the plant's roots.
5 Root hairs	e. transport food from the plant's leaf.

1 ....   

7 Answer the following questions:



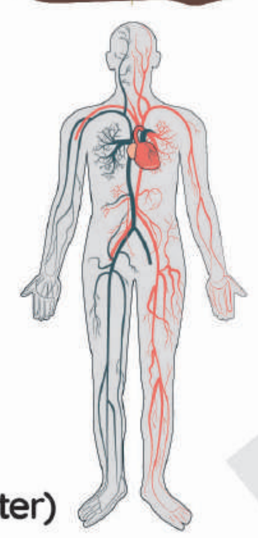
1 **Look at the plant, then answer:**

a. The function of number (1) is:

....

b. The function of number (2) is:

....



2 This figure represents the .... system.

Arteries transport blood from the ....

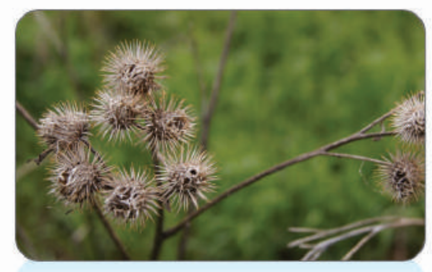
to the ....

Veins transport blood from the ....

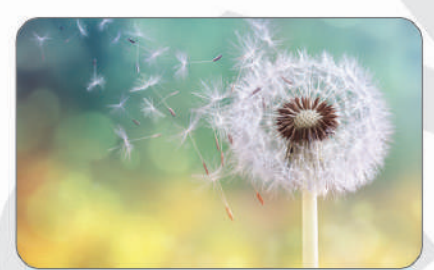
to the ....

3 **Classify the following plants according to the way of dispersion**

(by wind – sticking to clothes and animals – by water)

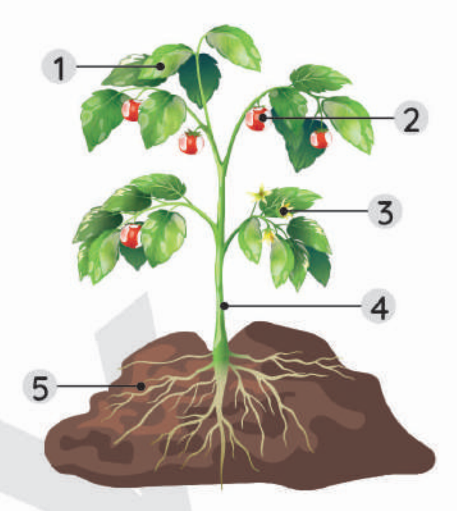

Burdock Seeds


Coconut Seed


Dandelion Seed

....

4 The following figure represent a green plant, label the following:



1.  .

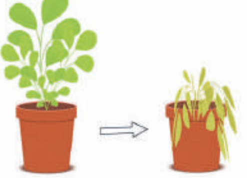
2.  .

3.  .

4. ....

5. ....

5 Adam traveled with his family for a week, but he left this plant in a dark room. Adam observed that:



a. The number of leaves .... (increased – decreased)

b. The leaves lost their .... color. (green – yellow)

6 The opposite figure represents the photosynthesis process, complete the following:

Answers:

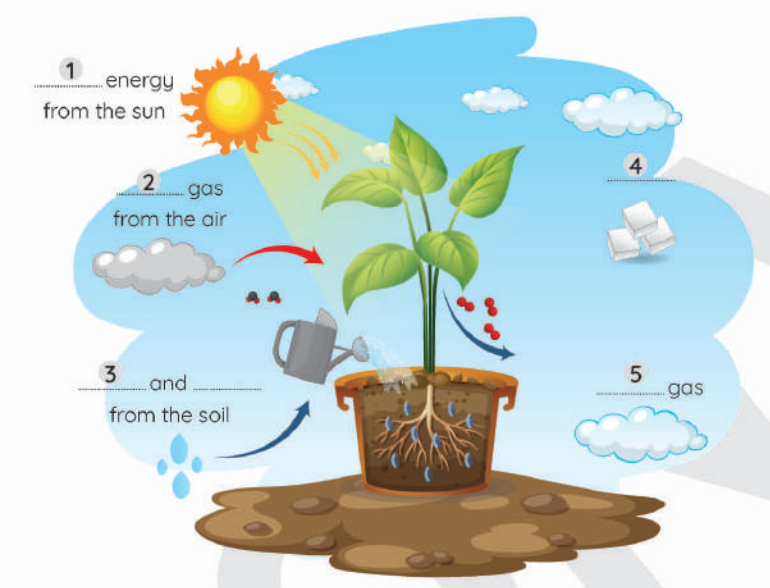
1. ....

2. ....

3. ....

4. ....

5. ....





Concept 2: Energy Flow in Ecosystems

1 Choose the correct answer:

1. All .... need a source of energy.
   a. oceans b. metals c. rocks d. living things
2. Plants are .... that get their energy from the sun to produce their food.
   a. decomposers b. consumers
   c. producers d. non-living things
3. All the following are ecosystems, except ....
   a. desert b. tundra c. rainforest d. space
4. A community that includes living organisms and non-living things is known as ....
   a. digestive system b. respiratory system
   c. ecosystem d. vascular system
5. Decomposers always .... the soil.
   a. pollute b. damage c. benefit d. harm
6. Many insects are considered as ....
   a. producers b. decomposers
   c. primary consumers d. secondary consumers
7. If there are no predators in an ecosystem, the other consumers will ....
   a. not be affected b. die
   c. increase d. decrease
8. If all grasses were removed completely from an ecosystem, rabbits in this ecosystem would ....
   a. increase b. decrease
   c. die d. not be affected
9. Which organisms depend on other organisms for their food?
   a. Rabbits b. Cactus c. Flowers d. Acacia trees

10. Any food chain starts with ....
    a. insects   b. plants   c. fungi   d. bacteria

11. The mouse eats grass and seeds, while the owl eats the mouse. This is an example of a ....
    a. meat-eating animals   b. food web
    c. plant-eating animals   d. food chain

12. Food chains include producers, consumers, and decomposers. Which of the following is an example of one of these three species?
    a. Nuts, squirrels, and fungi   b. Leaves, eagles, and robins
    c. Seeds, mice, and owls   d. Fly, spiders, and mantis

13. Energy transfers in the form of food from one organism to another. What is the correct direction of energy transfer?
    a. From producers to consumers.   b. From consumers to producers.
    c. From consumers to producers and vice versa.
    d. Energy does not transfer between producers and consumers.

14. What is the correct order of a food chain?
    a. Plant → Hawk → Snake → Mouse
    b. Plant → Mouse → Hawk → Snake
    c. Plant → Mouse → Snake → Hawk
    d. Hawk → Snake → Mouse → Plant

15. Identify the correct order of this food chain ....
    a. Owl → Frog → Grasshopper → Grass
    b. Frog → Owl → Grass → Grasshopper
    c. Grass → Grasshopper → Owl → Frog
    d. Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Owl

16. A hawk eats a rabbit to get energy, this means that the ....
    a. hawk is a prey   b. rabbit is a predator
    c. hawk is a predator   d. hawk and rabbit are predators

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17. An ecosystem consists of ....
   a. living organisms only b. non-living things only
   c. living organisms and non-living things d. no correct answer

18. All types of plants are similar in all the following, except ....
   a. they are eaten by primary consumers
   b. they are able to make photosynthesis process
   c. they live in different types of ecosystems
   d. they can feed on predators

19. A community that includes living organisms and non-living things is known as a/an ....
   a. street b. respiratory system
   c. ecosystem d. food chain

20. The primary source of energy for all living organisms on Earth is ....
   a. the sun b. green plants
   c. glucose sugar d. photosynthesis process

21. There is an energy flow between each of the following living organisms, except ....
   a. snakes and rabbits b. grass and potato plants
   c. humans and fish d. predators and their prey

22. Waste materials produced from millipedes and worms are rich in ....
   a. water b. nutrients
   c. oxygen gas d. carbon dioxide gas

23. We need more energy during ....
   a. watching TV b. sleeping c. breathing d. exercising

24. .... are considered as consumer living organisms.
   a. Humans b. Plants c. Animals d. a & c

25. According to the way of feeding, living organisms are classified into .... groups.
   a. two b. three c. four d. five

26 A hawk depends indirectly on ....

a. grass b. snakes c. foxes d. eagles

27 All the following living organisms are decomposers, except ....

a. fungi b. bacteria c. worms d. locusts

28 All the following organisms are consumers, except ....

a. deer b. crocodiles c. rabbits d. millipedes

29 In a food chain, there is a .... found between a producer and a secondary consumer.

a. decomposer b. predator
c. primary consumer d. tertiary consumer

30 The predator in a food chain usually eats more than one type of ....

a. producers b. consumers
c. decomposers d. plants

31 The .... energy that comes from the sun is important for the photosynthesis process.

a. sound b. light c. kinetic d. potential

32 Which of the following living organisms can make their own food?

a. Hawks b. Mice
c. Acacia trees d. Caracals

33 To obtain energy to survive, ...

a. producers eat decomposers b. consumers eat producers
c. a butterfly eats a hawk d. a hawk eats a butterfly

34 The energy can flow directly ....

a. from a plant to an eagle b. from an ant to an eagle
c. from a snake to an eagle d. from an eagle to a snake

2 Complete the following sentences:

1 Both .... organisms and .... organisms cannot produce their own food.

2 Bread mold and mushroom are two types of ....

3. In a food chain, the energy flows from a .... consumer to a secondary consumer.
4. An area that provides food, water and shelter to all living organisms, which live in it, is known as ....
5. Decomposers are responsible for .... nutrients to the soil, that are needed for plants' growth.
6. Both humans and animals are considered ...., while plants are ....
7. The light energy that is produced from the .... passes through all living organisms on Earth.
8. The most common producers are ....
9. All living organisms need .... to carry out their life processes.
10. Producers can make ...., which is rich in energy through .... process.

3 Put (✓) or (✗):

1. Energy does not flow between two consumers at the beginning of a food chain. (   )
2. Hawks, crocodiles and sharks are predators. (   )
3. Grass and snakes form a "prey-predator" relationship. (   )
4. Birds are secondary consumers because they eat insects that feed on plants. (   )
5. The predator is the consumer eaten by another consumer. (   )
6. The first link in any food chain is a consumer. (   )
7. Dead organisms don't need energy. (   )
8. Producers and consumers use carbon dioxide gas for making their food. (   )

9. Recycling nutrients back to the ecosystem is the main function of the consumers. (   )
10. Nutrients that are in living organisms' bodies return to the ecosystem after death. (   )
11. There are some activities that don't need energy, like sleeping. (   )
12. The light energy allows carbon dioxide gas to combine with water inside the plant leaves to make glucose. (   )
13. Eagles and worms are consumers. (   )
14. There are some consumers that can eat both plants and animals. (   )

4 Write the scientific term for each of the following:

1. It is a model that shows one linear set of feeding relationships and energy flow between living organisms. (..........)
2. The animal that is eaten by another animal. (..........)
3. It is the primary source of energy for all living organisms on Earth. (..........)
4. A group of living organisms that can produce their own food. (..........)
5. The consumers that hunt and eat other animals. (..........)
6. They are consumers that feed on secondary consumers. (..........)

5 Choose from column (A) what suits it in column (B):

1

Column (A)	Column (B)
1 Producers	a. is the main source of energy.
2 Decomposers	b. get energy from the sun to make their food.
3 The sun	c. increase the soil fertility.

1 .... 2 .... 3 ....

Revision

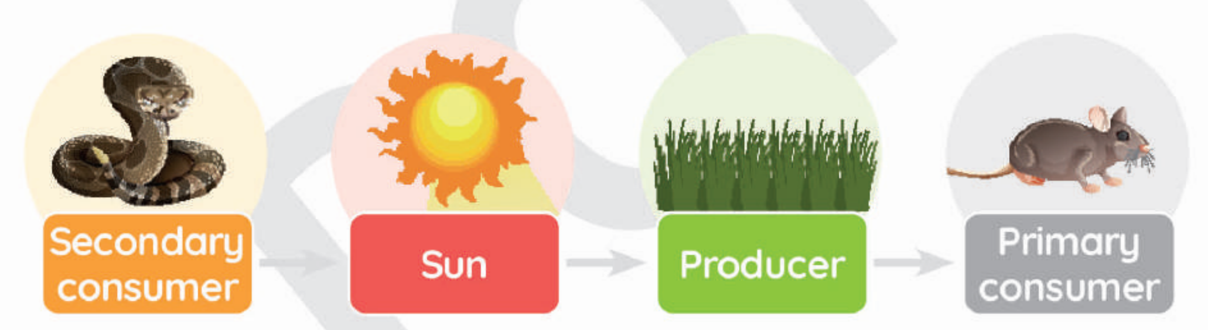
2

Column (A)	Column (B)
1. Photosynthesis process	a. produces nutrients which are important for the soil fertility.
2. Respiration process	b. produces light which is important for plants.
3. Decomposition process	c. produces oxygen gas which is important for breathing.
4. The sun	d. produces carbon dioxide gas which is important for plants.

1 .... 2 .... 3 .... 4 ....

6 Answer the following questions:

1 **Arrange the following to form a food chain:**



Complete the following sentences:

1. .... 2. .... 3. .... 4. ....

2 **Form the following food chain, then complete the sentences:**

(Duck - Grass - Fox)

(1) (2) (3)

a. This food chain doesn't contain a .... consumer.

b. The group of living organisms that is responsible for the final link of this food chain is ....

c. Grass changes the .... energy of the sun into .... energy during photosynthesis.

3 **Complete the following sentences using the words between the brackets:**

(primary consumers - producers - secondary consumer)

1. In any food chain, plants are considered ....
2. If a frog eats an insect that feeds on plants, this means that the frog is a ....
3. Humans can eat producers and ....

4 **The following figure shows an energy flow through a food chain:**

Producers → Animals (A) → Animals (B)

Which of the following is correct concerning this food chain?

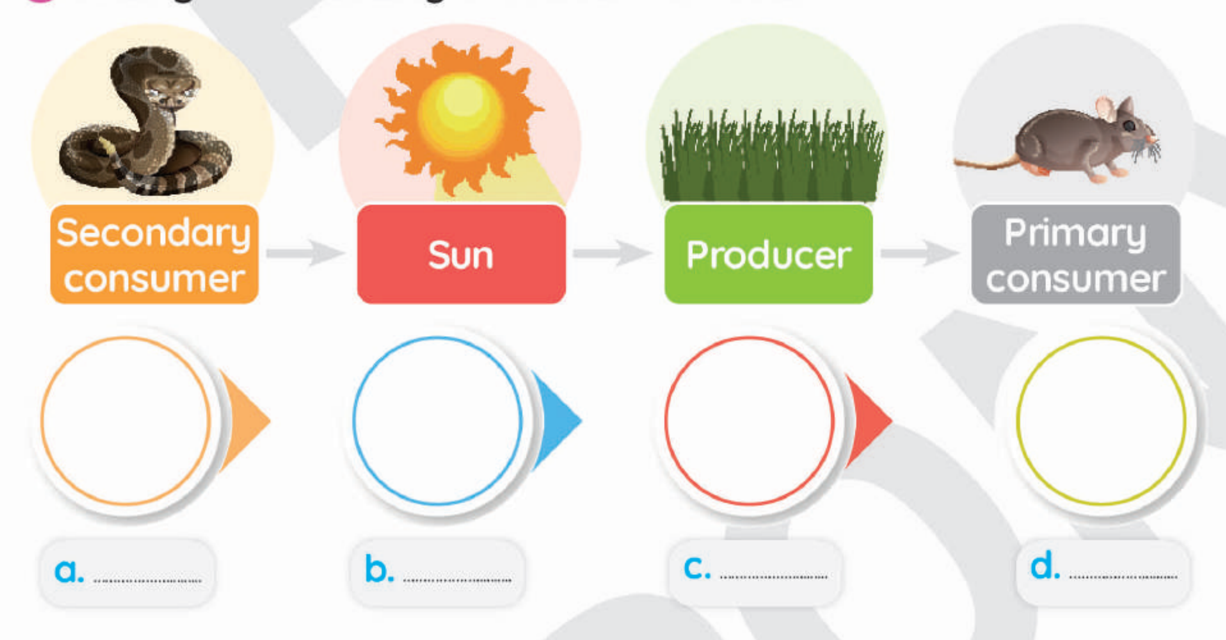
a. Animal (A) is a predator.

b. Animal (A) is a secondary consumer.

c. Animal (B) is a tertiary consumer.

d. Animal (B) is a predator.

5 **Arrange the following to form a food chain:**



Concept 1 : Plant need

1

1 b	2 c	3 a	4 d
5 b	6 c	7 d	8 a
9 c	10 d	11 c	12 b
13 b	14 c	15 b	16 a
17 d	18 b	19 d	20 a
21 b	22 b	23 c	24 c
25 a	26 c	27 a	28 d
29 a	30 b	31 b	32 c
33 a	34 c	35 d	36 d
37 b	38 b	39 a	40 c
41 b	42 d	43 a	44 c
45 c	46 a	47 b	48 b
49 d	50 d	51 d	52 c
53 d	54 b	55 d	56 a
57 c	58 b	59 c	60 b
61 b	62 d	63 a	64 a
65 b	66 c	67 c	68 d
69 c	70 b	71 a	72 b
73 d	74 d	75 c	76 c
77 a			

2

1 ✓	2 ✗	3 ✓	4 ✗
5 ✗	6 ✗	7 ✓	8 ✗
9 ✗	10 ✗	11 ✓	12 ✗
13 ✗	14 ✗	15 ✗	16 ✗
17 ✗	18 ✓	19 ✓	20 ✗
21 ✗	22 ✗	23 ✗	24 ✗
25 ✓	26 ✗	27 ✓	28 ✓
29 ✓	30 ✗	31 ✗	32 ✓
33 ✓	34 ✓	35 ✓	36 ✗
37 ✗	38 ✓	39 ✗	40 ✗
41 ✓	42 ✗	43 ✗	44 ✗
45 ✓	46 ✗	47 ✓	48 ✓
49 ✓	50 ✓	51 ✗	52 ✓
53 ✓	54 ✓	55 ✓	56 ✗
57 ✓	58 ✗	59 ✓	

3

1. leaves
2. chemical
3. water
4. seeds
5. wood
6. Photosynthesis
7. Carbon dioxide
8. Plants
9. roots
10. leaves
11. Phloem
12. spiny
13. narrow
14. leaves
15. arteries
16. oxygen
17. upright
18. gases
19. tubers
20. one-way
21. roots
22. Xylem
23. stem
24. photosynthesis

4

1. Stomata
2. Stem
3. Flowers
4. Sun
5. Seed dispersal
6. Plant leaves
7. Stem
8. Stem
9. Root
10. Root hairs
11. Sugar
12. Plant reproduction
13. Photosynthesis process
14. Glucose
15. Oxygen gas
16. Carbon dioxide

17 Veins 18 Vein
19 Arteries
20 Circulatory system
21 Transport system
22 Runners 23 Chlorophyll
24 Xylems 25 Phloems
26 Green plants
27 Green leaves
28 Stomata 29 Xylem
30 Phloem

5
1 carbon dioxide - water
2 stomata 3 sugar- leaves
4 water- nutrients- roots
5 Leaves 6 stomata
7 xylem
8 photosynthesis - phloem
9 heart- blood vessels
10 glucose- all body cells
11 energy 12 circulatory
13 runners
14 leaves 15 circulatory
16 heart- xylem- roots
17 soil 18 light- chemical
19 root hairs - water
20 arteries - veins
21 water - nutrients
22 chlorophyll

6
1 1 ⇨ B 2 ⇨ C
3 ⇨ A 4 ⇨ D
2 1 ⇨ B 2 ⇨ D
3 ⇨ A 4 ⇨ C
3 1 ⇨ D 2 ⇨ C
3 ⇨ A 4 ⇨ B
4 1 ⇨ C 2 ⇨ E
3 ⇨ B 4 ⇨ A 5 ⇨ D

7
1 a. The stem transports nutrients and water from the root to the leaves and gives the plant support.
b. The roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil to all plant parts.
2 a. circulatory
b. heart - all body parts
c. all body parts - heart
3 sticking to clothes and animals - by water - by wind
4 1. Leaves
2. Fruit
3. Flower
4. Stem
5. Root
5 a. decreased
b. green
6 1. Light
2. Carbon dioxide
3. Water and minerals
4. Glucose
5. Oxygen

Concept 2: Energy Flow in Ecosystems

1
1. d 2. c 3. d 4. c
5. c 6. c 7. c 8. c
9. a 10. b 11. d 12. a
13. a 14. c 15. d 16. c
17. c 18. d 19. c 20. a
21. b 22. b 23. d 24. d
25. b 26. a 27. d 28. d
29. c 30. b 31. b 32. c
33. b 34. c

2
1. consumer - decomposer
2. decomposers 3. primary
4. ecosystem 5. recycling
6. consumers – producers
7. sun
8. green plants 9. energy
10. glucose – photosynthesis

3
1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✗ 4. ✓
5. ✗ 6. ✗ 7. ✓ 8. ✗
9. ✗ 10. ✓ 11. ✗ 12. ✓
13. ✗ 14. ✓

4
1. Food chain 2. Prey
3. The sun 4. Producers
5. Predators
6. Tertiary consumers

5
1. 1 ⇨ b 2 ⇨ c
3 ⇨ a
2. 1 ⇨ c 2 ⇨ d
3 ⇨ a 4 ⇨ b

6
1. Sun ⇨ green grass (producer) ⇨ mouse (primary consumer) ⇨ snake (secondary consumer)
2. Grass ⇨ Duck ⇨ Fox
   a. tertiary
   b. decomposers
   c. light / chemical
3. 1. producers
   2. secondary consumer
   3. primary consumers
4. d. Animal (B) is a predator.
5. a. Sun
   b. Producer
   c. Primary consumer
   d. Secondary consumer

G.5 1st term: October revision 2022-2023

Concept 1.1

Q.1: Complete the following statements from the brackets:

1 - The leaves of the plant absorb carbon dioxide from ….. (soil - Air)

2 - ……..found in the plant leaf to collect light energy from sunlight.

(stomata - chlorophyll)

3- When covering a plant ,it does not perform photosynthesis because it does not obtain ……………….gas. (oxygen - carbon dioxide)

4 - The importance of photosynthesis in plants is ……………..

(energy consumption - food making)

5- Plant roots transfer nutrients from………. to the plant. (soil - stomata)

6 - Stomata are…………. openings in plant leaves. (big - small)

7-Tubers are found in the form of a stem in a………… plant. (potatoes - potatoes)

8--Photosynthesis takes place inside………. (plant leaves - plant roots)

Q.2: Complete the following statements from the brackets:

1-The importance of photosynthesis in the plant is……………..

A-Making food

B-consumes energy

c-making energy

D-absorbing water.

2- Plant makes photosynthesis process in the presence of………

A-oxygen

B- glucose

c-carbon dioxide

D- water vapour

3. ……….. in plant leaves Absorbs light energy for photosynthesis process.

A-CO2

B-Chlorophyll

C-oxygen

D-Water

4 -……….is the gas produced from the photosynthesis process .

A-Hydrogen

B-CO2

C-Nitrogen

D-oxygen

5. stomata of plant spread on its ……………………

A. Fruits
B. leaves
C. Roots
D. stem

6. ……… absorb water and nutrients from the soil to the plant

A. Seeds
B. stem
C. Roots
D. leaves

7 - nutrients move from the soil to the root through………..

A. Seeds
B. stem
C. Root hairs
D. Leaves

8 – stem in trunks and shrubs is ………….

A. Stretch
B. Climber
C. upright
D. Wooden

9 – stem in potato plant is ………………

A. Run along the ground.
B. Climber
C. tubers.
D. Wooden

10 - The main function of plant leaf is …………………

A- Formation of new plants
B- absorbing water from soil
C- Transfer food and water to all other parts
D- Making food

Q.3 : write the scientific term :

1-The process by which a green plant makes its own food. (……….)

2- A plant organ that absorbs water to carry out photosynthesis. (……….)

3- A plant organ that absorbs sunlight to carry out photosynthesis. (……….)

4 - The product of the reaction between carbon dioxide gas with water inside plants. (……….)

5- The nutrients and water moved up through it in the xylem vessels. (……….)

6- It contains small openings called stomata through which the air that plants need passes. (……….)

7- A plant structure that absorbs water and nutrients from the soil. (……….)

8- The part of the plant that transports nutrients from the soil to the root

(……..)

9 - The shape of the stem in most flowers. (……….)

10 - the shape of the stem in the potato plant. (……….)

11 - A tree with small needle-like leaves. (……….)

12 - Responsible for transporting water from the roots to the stem and leaves of the plant. (……….)

Q. 4 give reason for :

1-The importance of sunlight for green plants.

2-The quality of plant growth in the paper towel is less than the quality of its growth in the soil.

3- we can’t see the stem of the potato plant which is planted in the soil.

Q 5: Choose from column (A) what is appropriate for column (B):

column (A)	column (B)
1-The part that fixes the plant in the soil.	( )flowers.
2- The part of the plant that makes food.	( ) the roots .
3- The part that transfers water to other parts of the plant.	( ) leaves.
	( ) the stem .

Question 6:

The coconut palm grows on both sides of the Nile River. How do coconut seeds spread?

1- Seeds are grown by humans.

2 - The air carries coconut seeds.

3- Coconut seeds stick to the fur of animals and are thrown on the ground.

4- Coconut seeds are scattered through the water

G.5 1st term: October revision 2022-2023

Concept 1.2

Q.1 Complete with a suitable word between the brackets :

1- Hawks get energy needed……. from plants (directly - indirectly)

2 - The wild cat feeds on…………… (mouse - weed)

3- Plants use glucose for ……………… (photosynthesis – survive)

4 – the arrows direction in any Food chain start from ……….

(predator to prey - herbivores to carnivores)

5-………… from the primary consumer organisms. (snakes - insects)

6 -………….. of the decomposing organisms. (plants, fungi)

7- producers obtain energ directly from ……. (sun - Air)

8 - ……….transmitted from prey to predator in the food chain.

(energy only - food and energy)

9 - Examples of scavengers organisms. (Eagles - bacteria)

10 - When bacteria disappear from a stable ecosystem, It will ….. (remain stable- disturb)

Q.2 Correct the underline word

1- Producer organisms are considered the third level in any food chain.

2- Consumer organisms help in soil fertility.

3- **Bread mold fungi are producer organisms**.

4- **Decomposers are organisms that get their food from producer organisms.**

5- **The seeds that light and coarse , attach to human clothes without being noticed.**

Q.3 Put (✓) in front of the correct statement and (✗) in front of the incorrect statement:

1-There is no interaction between living organisms and non-living elements in an ecosystem ( )

2- An ecosystem consists of living organisms and non-living elements. ( )

3- Living things eat different types of food. ( )

4 - All animals feed on plants. ( )

5 - The sun supplies producers with energy ( )

6-Decomposers are always animals. ( )

7 – hawk is one of the producer creatures. ( )

8 - The hawks make its own food based on the energy obtains from sun ( )

9 - In the food chains, the animal that follows the producers is the predator. ( )

10 - Food chains can end with an animal that is both prey and predator. ( )

11- A food web consists of many interconnected food chains in an ecosystem. ( )

12 - Decomposing organisms break food into smaller pieces. ( )

13 - Waste can be reduced through recycling. ( )

14 - Sweating organisms feed on dead organisms after cutting them into small pieces. ( )

15 - Plants produce light and dry seeds before they are fully grown. ( )

Q.4Choose the correct answer:

1- plants make their own food by ……………………………………………………………

A. Flower production
B. Seed production
C. photosynthesis,
D. respiration

2- From the producers in food web ……………………………………………

A. **the plant**
B. **eagle**
C. **the snake**
D. **the mouse**

3- ……..Animals that eat other animals are consumers or

A. **Herbivores**
B. **carnivores**
C. **preys**
D. **Decomposers**

4- …………………is The first level in the food chain is organisms

A. **Analyzer**
B. **secondary consumer**
C. **primary consumer**
D. **Producer**

5- Of the third-class expendable organisms ……………………………………………

A. **crocodile**
B. **the birds**
C. **insects**
D. **Cows**

6- decomposers are living organisms that………………………………

A. **Produce food using photosynthesis**
B. **It absorbs nutrients from the soil**
C. **Feeds on dead plants and animals**
D. **Feeds on other animals only**

7- predators are…………………………………….

A. **Animals that are hunted by other animals**
B. **Animals that hunt other animals**
C. **Types of plants**
D. **Feed of plants**

8- Examples of decomposing organisms……………………………………………………

A. house flies
B. snail
C. cockroaches
D. the Eagles

9 - The following organisms are scavengers' organisms except. ………

A. slugs
B. house flies
C. hyenas
D. the Eagles

10-Nutrients return to the soil again due to …………..organisms.

A. Decomposers
B. predatory
C. consumers
D. Producer

Q.5 Arrange the following food chains

1 - bacteria -fox - rabbit - grass

2 - first consumer --decomposer- producer -secondary consumer

3 – flower – butterflies - fox -small birds

Q.6: From the following food chain: Give the name of an animal that can fall after the fox.

Q.7: From the following food chain: What is the source of energy for the lion؟ ?



Q.8-From the food chain shown in the figure, complete



1-.......................... is the primary consumer

2- The secondary consumer organism is ………………………………………

3- A fox is a prey for him and a predator for

…………………………………………………………………

Q.9 :Give reason :

1-Living organisms interact with non-living elements in an ecosystem.

2 - Animals feed on plants or other animals.

3- Producer organisms are considered the first level in any food chain.

4- Primary consumers are considered the second level in the food chain.

5- The importance of decomposing organisms in the ecosystem.

6- The lion is a predatory animal.

7- Eagles are scavengers creatures.

8- Bacteria are decomposers

Q.10 : What happen when :

1-The disappearance of decomposers from the ecosystem.

………

2- Presence of earthworms and Julius in a soil.

……

3- The dispersal of the seeds of some plants by the wind.

……

Concept 1.1 answers

Q 1 :

1 – Air	7 – trees Trunks and shrubs
2 – chlorophyll	8 – Potatoes
3 – Carbon dioxide	9 – Leaves of plants
4 – Food Making	10 – Impossible
5 – Soil	11 – small
6 – Small	12 – Reproduce

Q 2 :

1 – Making food	6 – Roots
2 – Carbon dioxide	7 – Root hairs
3 – Chlorophyll	8 – Wooden
4 – Oxygen	9 – tubers
5 – leaves	10 –Making food

Q 3 :

1 – Photosynthesis process	7 – Root
2 – Root	8 – Root hairs
3 – leaves	9 – upright Straight stem
4 – Sugar	10 – Tubers
5 – stem	11 – Pine tree
6 – leaves	12 – xylem

Q 4:

1 – Because plants need it to make its own food by photosynthesis process

4 – Because the soil is a source of minerals and other essential elements.

5 – Because they are tubers that extend underground.

Q 5:

1 – Roots

2 – Leaves

3 – Stem

Q6: Coconut seeds are scattered through the water.

Concept 1.2 answers

Q 1:

1 – Indirectly	6– Fungi
2 – mice	7 – Sun
3 – survival	8 – food and Energy
4 – herbivores to carnivores	9 – Eagles
5-Insect	10 – Disturbed

Q 2 :

1 – The first

2 – decomposer

3 – decomposer

4 – Primary consumers

5 – Sticky

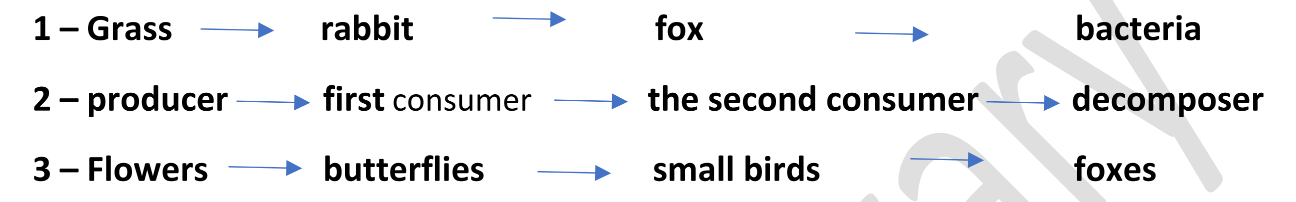
Q.3

1 – ×	6 –√	11 –√
2 –√	7 – ×	12 – ×
3 –√	8 – ×	13 –√
4 – ×	9 – ×	14 –√
5 –√	10 – ×	15 – ×

Q.4

1 –photosynthesis	6 – feed on remains of dead plants and anim
2 – Plant	7 – animal that hunt another animal
3 – Carnivores	8 – snail
4 – Producer	9 – Mollusks
5 – Crocodile	10 – decomposers

Q 5:



1 – Grass → rabbit → fox → bacteria

2 – producer → first consumer → the second consumer → decomposer

3 – Flowers → butterflies → small birds → foxes

Q6: The Lion

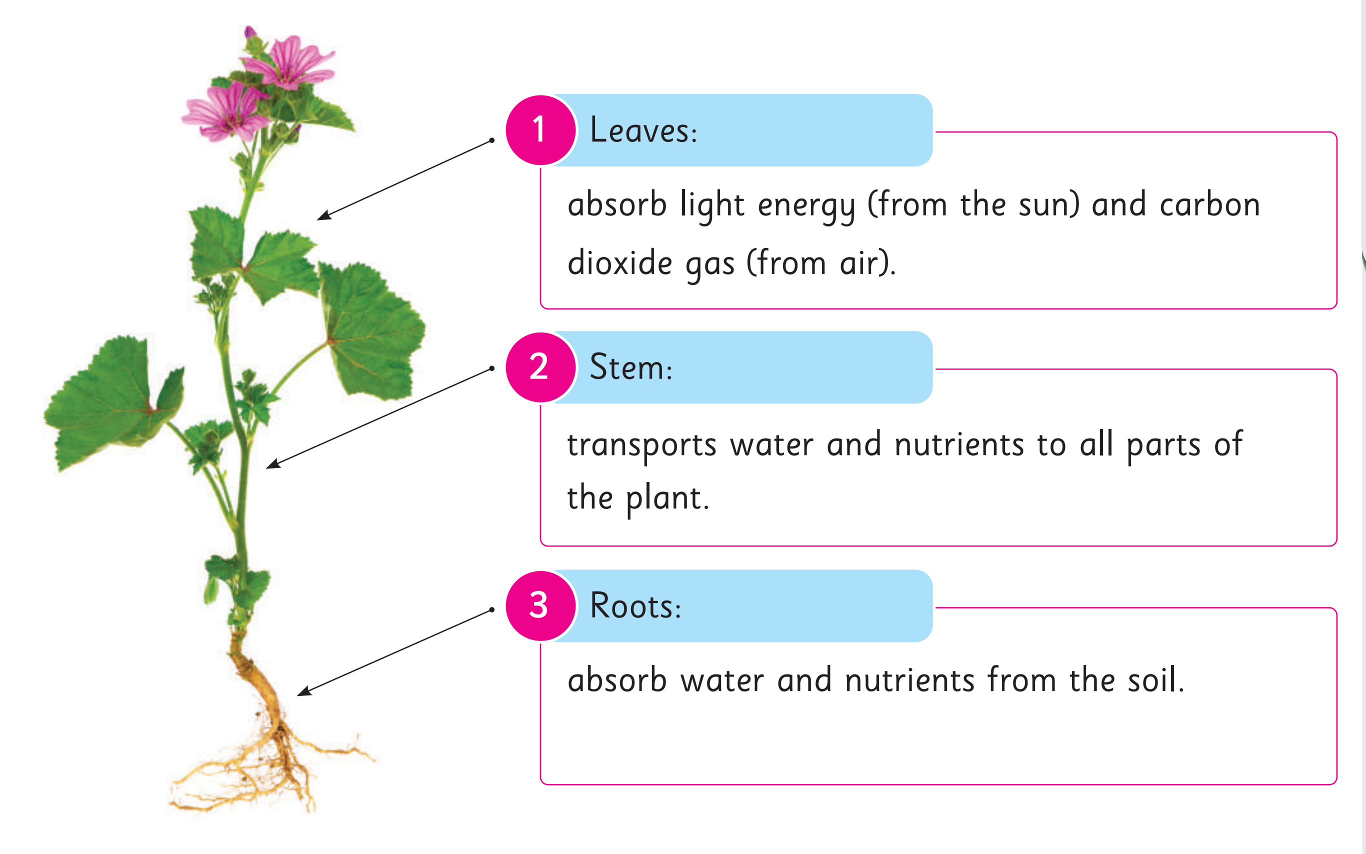
Q 7:

Direct Source: Snake

October Revision
(2022-2023)

Concept 1
Plant Needs

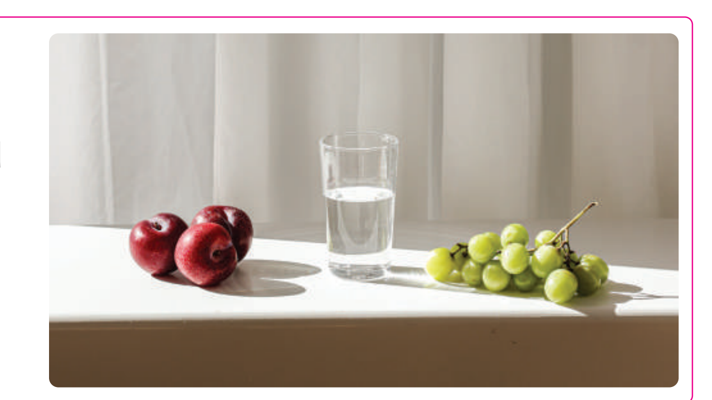
- **What happens when you plant a seed?**
  - It grows until it becomes a mature plant.
- **The essential conditions that plants need to grow and to perform all vital processes:**
  - Water
  - Air
  - Sunlight
  - Potting soil
- **Most plants consist of:**
  - Roots, stems, leaves, and sometimes flowers or fruits.



There are differences between human needs and plant needs to survive:

1 Human Needs:

- The human body needs water and food daily to be healthy and to survive.



2 Plant Needs:

- Plants grow from seedlings into mature trees in the presence of:
  1. water
  2. sunlight
  3. air
  4. potting soil



Trees and other plants make food through photosynthesis by:

1 Roots:

- Absorb water.



2 Leaves:

- Absorb carbon dioxide gas from air.
- Absorb sunlight which enables carbon dioxide to combine with water to produce sugar which therefore provides plants with the energy needed for growth.

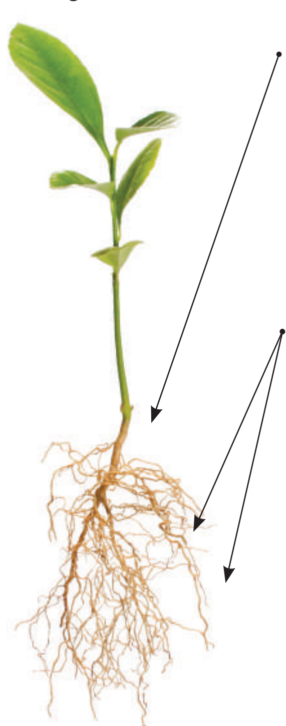




The structure of the plant:

- **Roots**

Although there are differences in plant shapes they have similar parts, such as roots.



Roots:

- **The importance of roots:**
  1. Fixing the plant in the soil.
  2. Absorbing water and nutrients from the soil to make food.

Root Hairs:

- Roots contain **root hairs** that increase the amount of the absorbed water and minerals.
- **What is the importance of root hairs?**
  1. Increasing the amount of water and nutrients absorbed by the plant.
  2. Transporting nutrients from the soil to the root.

- **Stem**
  1. Transports nutrients and water up through tubes to all plant parts.
  2. Supports all the plant parts.

- **Stems have different shapes**

1 Wooden Stem:

Such as: Tree trunks and shrubs.



2 Upright stem:

Such as: Most flowers



3 Tubers:



Such as: Potato plants.

(Extend underground)

4 Climbing Stem:



Such as: Grape plants.

5 Runner Stem:



Such as: Strawberry plants which run along the ground and help in the formation of new plants.

- **Leaves:** There are different types of leaves.

1. Narrow small leaves "like needles"



Such as: Leaves of pine trees.

2. Flat and wide leaves



Such as: Banana plant leaves.

Transportation System in Plant	
Consists of: 1. Xylem 2. Phloem	
These vessels transport nutrients in one direction between the plant parts.	
Xylem	Phloem
- Xylem tubes allow water and nutrients to travel upwards through the plant from the roots to the leaves to make glucose.	- The phloem carries the glucose downwards from the leaves to the roots and other growing parts of the plant to get energy.



Seeds dispersal is the transfer of seeds from one place to another.

Methods of seeds dispersal	Examples
By Water	Water lily; Coconut
By Air	Pine plant; Maple seeds; Dandelion seeds
By the movement of living organisms	Animals transport seeds to other places; Burdock seeds (Attach to the clothes of humans or animals' fur)
By animals eating seeds	Apple seeds; Tomato seeds

Concept 2
Energy Flow in the Ecosystem

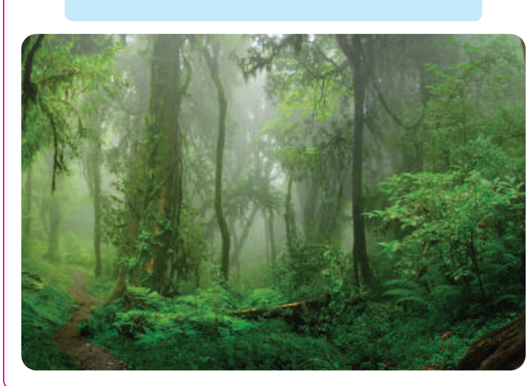
The ecosystem: is a community that contains both living organisms and non-living things.

- **Examples of ecosystems:**

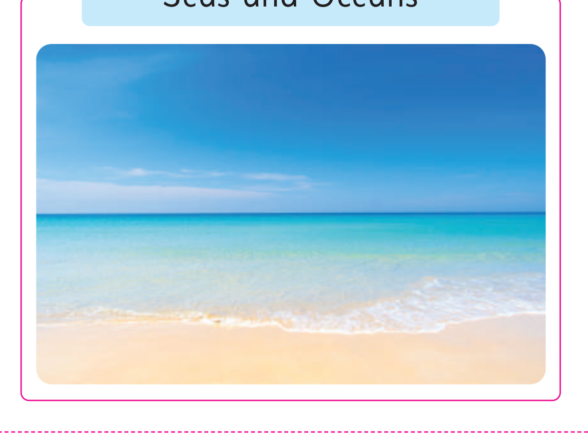
Deserts



Rainforests



Seas and Oceans



Tundras



- **Food chains consist of:**

1. **Producers:**

Definition: They are organisms that make their own food by absorbing water and nutrients from the soil.



Order: They are in **the first level** of the food chain.

"Any food chain must start with producers"

- Example: Plants use the energy from sunlight to make their food.



2. Consumers:

Definition: They are organisms that depend on producers to get their food directly or indirectly.

- They are divided according to the kind of food and their order in the food chain.

Order:

• Primary consumer organisms:

- They are in **the second level** in the food chain.
- They are the animals that directly feed on plants.

Such as: Herbivores "Grass Eaters"

Insects - Rabbits - Mice - Deer - Cows - Sheep - Goats



• Secondary consumer organisms:

- They are the animals that feed on the primary consumers.

Such as:

Predatory Birds - Frogs - Snakes - Cats

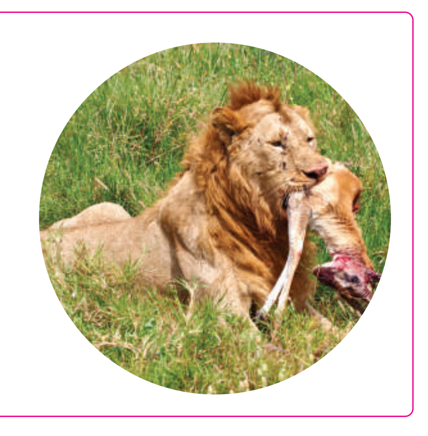


• Tertiary consumer organisms:

- They are the animals that feed on the secondary consumers.
- They are in the third level in the food chain.

Such as:

Carnivores: Crocodiles - Lions - Tigers - Hawks



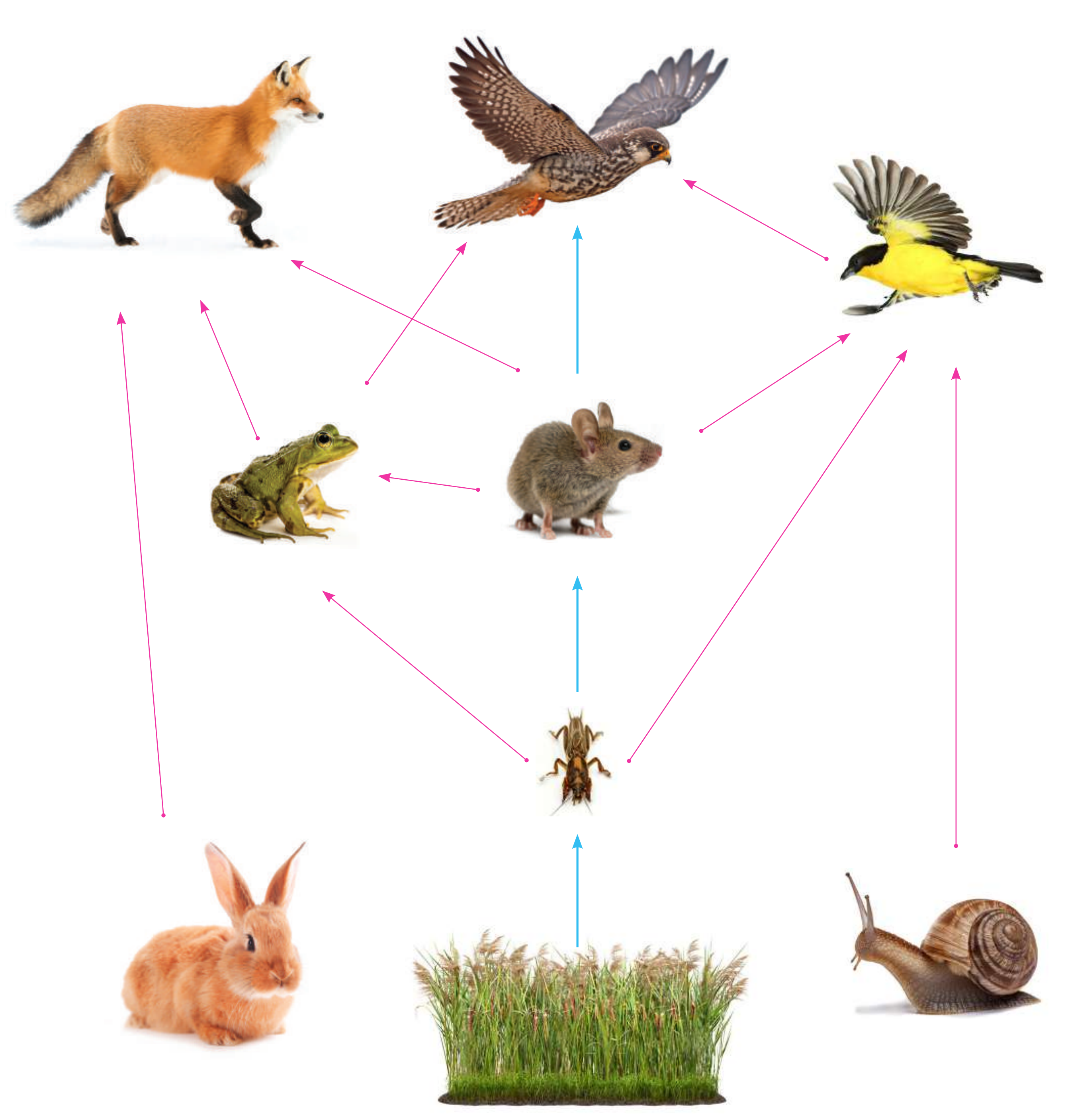
- **Most living organisms are a part of many food chains**

  "interconnected food chains"

Food webs:

Food webs are several interconnected food chains which interact with each other.

- The following figure shows a food web between several food chains:



- **Comparison between scavengers and decomposers:**

Comparison	Scavengers	Decomposers
Definition	- Animals that eat dead plants and animals.	- Small living organisms which complete the process of the decomposition of dead organisms and consume the remains of dead plants and animals.
Examples	Vultures, hyenas, crabs cockroaches, and houseflies	Snails, slugs, earth worms, fungi, and bacteria
Function	- They break food down into smaller pieces.	- They decompose dead plants and animals into nutrients that can be returned to the ecosystem.

The decomposition process:

- It is a recycling process that occurs in nature and releases nutrients back into the environment.

Elshater Evaluation

Q1 Choose the correct answer:

1. Sugar supplies plants with the energy they need for ....
(movement - growth)
2. Stomata are found in the plant .... (leaves - roots)
3. The stem of the grape plant is a .... stem. (wooden - climbing)
4. The .... is/are one of the components of the human circulatory system.
(stomach - blood vessels)
5. Primary consumers feed on .... (plants - animals)
6. .... are an example of decomposing organisms.
(Corn plants - Mushrooms)
7. When an animal disappears from an ecosystem, ...
(the ecosystem is not affected - the ecosystem is disturbed)
8. The predator is the animal in .... relation to the prey.
(strong- weak)

Q2 Choose from column (A) what suits column (B):

Column (A)	Column (B)
1. Sheep get energy from	( ) feeding on the flesh of prey.
2. Lions get energy from	( ) feeding on animals and plants.
3. Bacteria get energy from	( ) feeding on herbs.
4. Humans obtain their energy from	( ) feeding on the remains of dead organisms.

Q3 Write the scientific term:

1. Hair-like growths found on the roots of plants. (........................)
2. The stem of the plant that extends underground. (........................)
3. Tubes responsible for transporting nutrients and oxygen to the body's organs and cells. (........................)

Q4 Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (✗) for the incorrect statement:

1. Nutrients ascend through the xylem vessels of the plant stem to the roots. ( )
2. Xylem vessels and phloem are both of the most important parts of the plant. ( )
3. Animals do not benefit from the oxygen that plants release during photosynthesis. ( )
4. Plants benefit from the energy they get from food in the production of seeds. ( )
5. An ecosystem consists of non-living elements, such as water, and living organisms, such as plants. ( )
6. Decomposers are located in the middle of the food chain. ( )
7. Producer organisms may be plants or animals. ( )
8. Scavengers feed on the remains of dead plants and animals. ( )

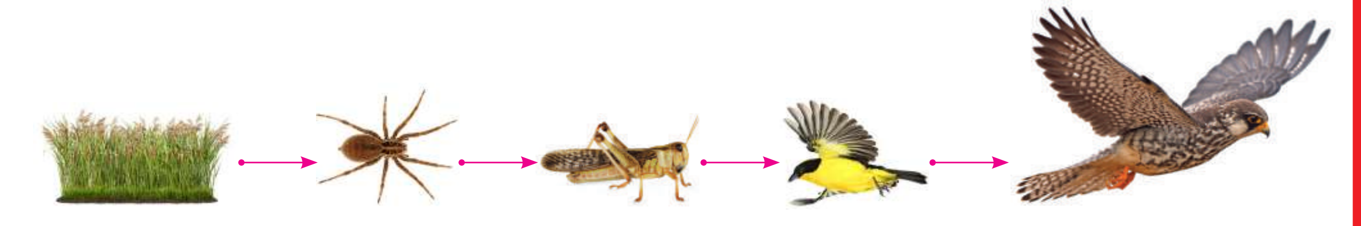
Q5 Complete the following diagram of the photosynthesis process:

1. .... gas →
2. .... energy →
3. .... →

→ 4. .... gas

→ 5. ....

Q6 Look closely at the food chain that ends with the falcon, then answer:



1. What is the producer in this food chain?
2. Name the consumers in this food chain.
3. What do the arrows in this food chain show?

Q7 Choose the correct answer:

1. Leaves of a pine tree are ....
   - a line
   - b needle
   - c rectangular
   - d circular
2. Chlorophyll helps plants in ....
   - a reproduction
   - b breathing
   - c pollen production
   - d food production
3. .... is/are from the secondary products of plants.
   - a Oxygen gas
   - b Fats
   - c Carbohydrates
   - d Sugars
4. Dandelion seeds are spread by ....
   - a animals
   - b soil
   - c air
   - d water
5. All living things get energy from ....
   - a birds
   - b plants
   - c insects
   - d the sun
6. Food chains represent ....
   - a everything that an animal feeds on
   - b all the animals in the environment
   - c food relationships between living organisms
   - d the number of plants that the animal feeds on



7. .... are organisms that break food into smaller pieces.

   a. Cockroaches b. Mollusks
   c. Earthworms d. Snails

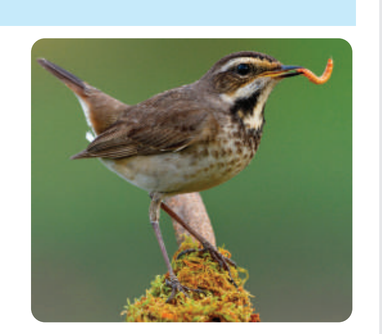
8. Decomposers are living organisms that ....

   a. decompose parts of dead plants and animals
   b. decompose parts of dead plants only
   c. decompose parts of dead animals only
   d. produce their own food

Q8 Which of the following does not belong to the group? Say why.

(water - sunlight - carbon dioxide - glucose)

Q9 From the following figure:



1. The worm in the picture is the

   (predator - prey)

2. The bird in the picture is the

   (predator - prey)

October Test

1 A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Sugar is produced in the plant through the combination of ....
(carbon dioxide with water - oxygen with water)
2. Plant seeds are spread by ....
(preventing the crowding of plant roots - growing plants in new areas)
3. Decomposers are found in the .... level of the food chain. (first - last)
4. If a fox devours a rabbit, then the animal that represents the prey is the .... (fox - rabbit)

B) Write the scientific term that each expression refers to:

1. A process in which green plants make food, and oxygen gas is released. (..............................)
2. Blood vessels that carry blood rich in oxygen and glucose from the heart to the organs of the body. (..............................)
3. Living organisms that decompose small parts of dead plants and animals. (..............................)

2 A) Put a (✓) for the correct statement and a (✗) for the incorrect statement:

1. Soil is essential for photosynthesis. ( )
2. Some plant flowers have bright colors. ( )
3. Hawks obtain energy from plants indirectly. ( )
4. Producers are always present in any food chain. ( )

B) From the food chain shown in the figure, complete:

1. .... is the primary consumer.
2. The secondary consumer organism is the ....
3. A fox is prey for the lion and a predator for ....

3 A) **Fill in the blanks:**

1. .... feed on plant.
2. .... feed on other living things.

B) **Choose the correct answer:**

1. All living things get energy from ....
   - a) birds
   - b) plants
   - c) insects
   - d) the sun
2. .... are examples of producer organisms.
   - a) Birds
   - b) Plants
   - c) Insects
   - d) Predators
3. When a person eats a meal of carnivorous fish, in this case they are considered a ....
   - a) producer
   - b) secondary consumer
   - c) primary consumer
   - d) tertiary consumer
4. Organisms at the beginning of the food chain.
   - a) feed on dead animals
   - b) make sugar
   - c) feed on plants
   - d) decompose animals
5. The stem in most flowers is:
   - a) purlin
   - b) climber
   - c) straight vertical
   - d) wooden
6. Maple tree seeds have specially adapted seeds: what kind of seed dispersal does it use?
   - a) Transfer through wind
   - b) Transfer by gravity
   - c) Transfer through tertiary consumers
   - d) Transfer through substitutive objects



Answers

Elshater Evaluation

Question No. 1:

1. growth
2. leaves
3. climbing
4. blood vessels
5. plants
6. Mushrooms
7. the ecosystem is disturbed
8. strong

Question No. 2:

1. feeding on herbs.
2. feeding on the flesh of prey.
3. feeding on the remains of dead organisms.
4. feeding on animals and plants.

Question No. 3:

1. Root hairs
2. Tubers
3. Blood vessels

Question No. 4:

1. ✗
2. ✓
3. ✗
4. ✓
5. ✓
6. ✗
7. ✗
8. ✗

Question No. 5:

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Light
3. Water
4. Oxygen
5. Sugar

Question No. 6:

1. Grass
2. Locust, spider, bird and hawk.
3. The direction of energy transfer between living organisms.

Question No. 7:

1. needle
2. food production
3. Oxygen gas
4. air
5. the sun
6. food relationships between living organisms
7. Cockroaches
8. decompose parts of dead plants and animals

Question No. 8:

Glucose because it is a product of the photosynthesis process.

Question No. 9:

1. prey
2. predator

October Test

Q 1: A)

1. Carbon dioxide with water
2. growing plants in new areas
3. last
4. rabbit

B)

1. Photosynthesis process
2. Arteries
3. Decomposers

Q 2: A)

1. ✓
2. ✓
3. ✓
4. ✓

B)

1. Rabbit
2. fox
3. rabbit

Q 3: A)

1. Primary consumers
2. Secondary consumers

B)

1. the sun
2. Plants
3. tertiary consumer
4. make sugar
5. straight vertical
6. Transfer through wind





October Revision

Mr. Ahmed Elbasha

✹ (1) Write the scientific term:

1)	A liquid substance that plants, animals and human need to survive.	(..................................)
2)	The process by which plant can make its own food.	(..................................)
3)	The gas which is released from plants during photosynthesis	(..................................)
4)	The source of energy that the plant use to make photosynthesis	(..................................)
5)	The process by which plants make their own food by using the energy of sunlight.	(..................................)
6)	Parts of the plant where sunlight allows carbon dioxide to combine with water during photosynthesis process.	(..................................)
7)	Vessels in plant through which water and nutrients move up from roots to leaves.	(..................................)
8)	Narrow holes spread on the surface of plant's leaves that allow gases to come in and out the plant.	(..................................)
9)	The gas that the plant needs to make photosynthesis process	(..................................)
10)	A part of the plant that fix it in the soil.	(..................................)
11)	The stems that are extended above and along the ground.	(..................................)
12)	It is found in plant's leaves that gives them green color and absorbs energy from the sunlight	(..................................)
13)	Tubes in the plant that transport food materials from the leaves to other parts of the plant.	(..................................)
14)	Blood vessels carry blood from the heart to all body parts.	(..................................)

15)	Blood vessels carry blood from the body parts and return it back to the heart	(..................................)
16)	The human body system that is responsible for transportation of blood and other fluids throughout the body.	(..................................)
17)	Parts of the plant that are responsible for reproduction.	(..................................)
18)	The process of producing new plants.	(..................................)
19)	A community that contains living organisms and nonliving things.	(..................................)
20)	The process that takes place inside plants through which we can get oxygen.	(..................................)
21)	It is a form of energy that changes into chemical energy during photosynthesis process.	(..................................)
22)	It is the primary source of energy for all living organisms on the Earth.	(..................................)
23)	A type of living organisms that can produce its own food by absorbing sunlight.	(..................................)
24)	The gas that is present in air and necessary for the formation of plant food.	(..................................)
25)	The gas that is produced from photosynthesis process.	(..................................)
26)	A group of living organisms that can produce their own food.	(..................................)
27)	A group of living organisms that can live on decaying organisms.	(..................................)
28)	It is a model that shows one linear set of feeding relationships and energy flow between living organisms.	(..................................)
29)	The animal that is eaten by another animal.	(..................................)
30)	The consumer that hunts and eats another animal.	(..................................)

✸(2) Complete the following:

1. Different plants have three main common structures which are stem, ... and ....
2. Plants make their own food through .... process that takes place in their ....
3. The plants use the light of .... to make their own food.
4. In photosynthesis process, green plant gets .... from air to make its own food and produces .... gas that help us to breathe.
5. Inside the green plant , sunlight allows carbon dioxide to combine with .... that is absorbed from the soil by plant's ....
6. There are vessels called .... in the plant that transport water and nutrients to other parts of plant.
7. There are tiny holes in the plant's leaves called .... that allow gases to move in or out the plant.
8. The presence of .... in plant's roots help it to absorb more .... and nutrients from the soil.
9. The stems that are extended above the ground are called ....
10. Food materials that are produced by .... process are transported from the leaves to the other parts of the plant through tubes called ....
11. The green color of plant's leaves is due to the presence of .... that absorbs energy from ....
12. Human circulatory system consists of .... and ....
13. The blood and other fluids are transported throughout the body by the .... system.

14. Transport system in the plant consists of two types of vessels which are............... and ....

15. In plant's leaves, ... energy is converted into .... energy during photosynthesis process.

16. An area that provides food, water and shelter to all living organisms which live in it, is known as ....

17. All living organisms need .... to do their activities and to carry out their life processes.

18. Hawks attack rabbits to get their energy, while rabbits feed on .... to get their energy.

19. Both humans and animals cannot produce their own ....

20. The light energy that is produced from the .... passes through all living organisms on the Earth.

21. Living organisms include ...., consumers and decomposers.

22. Decomposers and .... depend on producers to get their energy.

23. The most common producers are ....

24. In a food chain, the energy flows from .... consumer to a secondary consumer.

25. The interaction among many food chains is known as ....

✸(3) Choose the right answer :

1. All the following are plant basic needs to make its own food, except ....

a. water. b. air. c. sunlight. d. rocks.

2. The .... of plant get water and nutrients from the soil.

a. roots b. stems c. leaves d. flowers

3. Humans and other animals need to eat to get ....

a. oxygen gas. b. energy c. carbon dioxide gas. d. soil.

4. Plants make their food by a process known as ....

a. respiration. b. absorption. c. photosynthesis. d. digestion.

5. .... and .... are from the plant needs that help it make photosynthesis.

a. Oxygen - water b. Sunlight - carbon dioxide

c. Water - earth worms d. Nutrients - oxygen

6. Plants and humans are similar in some of their basic needs to survive such as ....

a. sunlight and rocks. b. water and air.

c. carbon dioxide and soil. d. soil and water.

7. Plants take .... from the air to make its food.

a. water b. oxygen gas c. carbon dioxide gas d. sugar

8. Which of the following sentences is wrong ? ....

a. Plants need sunlight to grow.

b. Plant roots absorb water from the soil.

c. Plants make their own food by respiration process.

d. Plants make their own food in their leaves.

9. Water and nutrients are carried from the roots to the leaves through the ....

a. stem. b. soil. c. fruits. d. flowers.

10. Hydroponic system should be full of .... and .... to help the plant grow.

a. water- oil b. sunlight – water c. sand - water d. water- minerals

11. In the presence of Sun and water, the seeds can germinate at the beginning of growth without the need of ....

a. soil. b. rocks. c. insects. d. dry paper towel.

12.Sunlight and carbon dioxide gas are collected by plant's .... to make its own food.

a. roots b. stems c . leaves d. flowers

13.The plant produces .... through photosynthesis process that gives it the needed energy to grow.

a. oxygen gas b. water c. carbon dioxide gas d. sugar

14.The roots of a plant absorb .... from the soil to help it grow.

a. oxygen gas b. carbon dioxide gas c. sugar d. water

15.Without .... the plants can't grow well.

a. insects b. rocks c. sunlight d. moonlight

16.The tubes that are responsible for moving water and nutrients up the plant's stem are called ....

a. roots. b. xylem. c. leaves. d. flowers.

17.Stomata are present on plant's .... to allow air to pass through it.

a. roots b. stems c. leaves d. flowers

18.All of the following materials can reach the plant's leaves, except ....

a. nutrients. b. carbon dioxide gas. c. water. d. soil.

19.The plant's .... anchor it in the soil.

a. leaves b. stems c. roots d. flowers

20.There are ...... in the plant's roots that help the plant to get more water and nutrients.

a. vessels b. root hairs c. stomata d. flowers

21.Apple trees have ....

a. wood stems. b. climb stems. c. tubers. d. runners.

22..................... tree has narrow leaves.

a. Potato b. Pine c. Acacia d. Grapes

23.The green plants can make their own food through ....

a. roots. b. stems. c. leaves. d. flowers.

24.The green color of plant's leaves is due to the presence of ....

a. xylem. b. phloem. c. chlorophyll. d. stomata.

25.Food materials are transported from leaves to other parts of the plant through ....

a. xylem. b. phloem. c. chlorophyll. d. stomata.

26.Animals and humans need .... to breathe.

a. oxygen gas b. carbon dioxide gas c. water vapor d. sugar

27. Green plants produce all the following substances during photosynthesis process, except ....

a. oxygen gas. b. carbon dioxide gas. c. starches. d. fats.

28. .... carry blood which is rich with oxygen and glucose from the heart to the body cells.

a. Arteries b. Veins c. Lungs and veins d. Brain and veins

29. Blood rich in carbon dioxide gas return back to the heart through ....

a. arteries. b. veins. c. lungs. d. xylem .

30. The system in human that moves blood in the human body is called .... system.

a. digestive b. respiratory c. circulatory d. nervous

31. In plant's leaves, light energy is converted into .... energy during photosynthesis.

a. sound b. electric c. chemical d. kinetic

32. Plants can produce new seeds by ....

a. roots. b. leaves. c. stems . d. flowers .

33. The reproductive parts of many plants are called ....

a. veins. b. roots . c. leaves. d. flowers.

34. In ...., its seeds are small dark-colored object s in the center of this flower.

a. pine tree b. sunflower c. potato plant d. celery

35. The movement of seeds from a place to another is called ....

a. seeds germination. b. seeds dispersal.

c. seeds reproduction. d. seeds growth.

36. All the following can help in seed dispersal, except ....

a. wind. b. water. c. human and animals. d. soil and sunlight.

37. A community that includes living organisms and nonliving things is known as ....

a. digestive system. b. respiratory system.

c. ecosystem. d. vascular system.

38. The interaction that presents in an ecosystem occurs between ....

a. plants and nonliving things only. b. animals and nonliving things only.

c. animals and plants only. d. living organisms and nonliving things.

39. Living organisms that can absorb sunlight to make their own food are ....

a. animals only. b. plants only.

c. humans and plants. d. animals and plants.

40. Hawk eats a rabbit to get energy, this means that ....

a. the hawk is a prey. b. the rabbit is a predator.

c. the hawk is a predator. d. hawk and rabbit are predators.

41. All the following are considered as a source of energy for hawks, except ....

a. snakes. b. birds. c. squirrels. d. seeds.

42. Caracal obtains its energy by eating ....

a. shark. b. grass. c. mice. d. butterfly.

43. Which one of the following living organisms can make its own food ? ....

a. Grass. b. A worm. c. A bird. d. A rodent.

44. Plants can make their own food through .... process.

a. breathing b. photosynthesis c. digestion d. reproduction

45. The primary source of energy for all living organisms on the Earth is ....

a. the Sun. b. green plants. c. glucose sugar. d. photosynthesis process.

46. The .... energy that comes from the Sun is important for the photosynthesis process.

a. sound b. light c. kinetic d. potential

47. Which of the following living organisms can make their own food ? ....

a. Hawks. b. Mice. c. Pine trees. d. Caracals.

48. Nearly all plants are considered as ....

a. consumer organisms. b. nonliving things.

c. decomposer organisms. d. producer organisms.

49. Many insects are considered as ....

a. producers. b. decomposers.

c. primary consumers. d. secondary consumers.

50. Which of the following food chains shows the correct way of energy flow through consumers ? ....

a. Secondary consumer __ primary consumer_ tertiary consumer.

b. Primary consumer secondary consumer tertiary consumer.

c. Tertiary consumer_ secondary consumer __ primary consumer.

d. Secondary consumer tertiary consumer primary consumer.

51.Any food chain starts with ....

a. insects. b. plants. c. fungi. d. bacteria.

52.Decomposers always .... the soil.

a. pollutes b. damage c. benefit d. harm

53.All the following are types of food for primary consumers, except ....

a. grasses. b. seeds. c. fruits. d. eagles.

54.Human is a .... living organism.

a. producer b. consumer c. decomposer d. predator

55.The predator in a food web usually eats more than one type of ....

a. producers. b. consumers. c. decomposers. d. plants.

56.A snake is a predator for mice , while snake is considered as a prey for ....

a. rabbit. b. frog . c. eagle. d. deer.

57.The process which happens to all dead organisms is known as .... process.

a. photosynthesis b. decomposition

c. breathing d. digestion

✹(4) Put (√) or (X)

1. Plants need water and air only to grow. ( )
2. All plants have roots, stems and leaves. ( )
3. Each part of the plant has its own function. ( )
4. Stem of the plant absorbs water from the soil. ( )
5. Human, animals and plants need food and water to survive. ( )
6. Plants use the energy of the sunlight to make their own food. ( )
7. Carbon dioxide gas is one of the plant needs that helps it to grow and survive. ( )
8. The plant can make its own food in the absence of water. ( )
9. The seeds that are put in a soil full of water and minerals can grow slower than the seeds that are put in a wet paper towel. ( )
10. After many days, the growth of plant's seeds in a pot containing soil is similar to the growth of plant's seeds in a wet paper towel. ( )
11. Roots of plants collect sunlight and carbon dioxide gas from air. ( )
12. Xylem is important for plants to transfer water from plant's roots to leaves. ( )
13. Water and carbon dioxide are absorbed by plant's root to help the plant to grow. ( )
14. When the plant makes photosynthesis process, its leaves become weak and yellow. ( )
15. Plants and humans are similar in the way of getting food. ( )
16. During photosynthesis process, plant absorbs carbon dioxide from air by stomata. ( )
17. Light is important for plant growth. ( )
18. Plants and humans need water and air to live. ( )
19. The plant is fixed in the soil by the help of its roots. ( )
20. Potato plants have stems called tubers. ( )
21. Chlorophyll in plant's roots absorbs sunlight. ( )
22. The leaves of pine trees are flat and wide. ( )
23. Phloem transports food materials downward from leaves to other parts of the plant. ( )
24. Photosynthesis process produces carbon dioxide gas that help animals and humans to breathe. ( )

25. Plants need sunlight, oxygen gas and water to make its own food. (   )

26. Chlorophyll helps plant leaves to absorb sunlight to make photosynthesis process. (   )

27. Air enters plants through their roots. (   )

28. Human circulatory system consists of the heart and the lungs. (   )

29. Arteries are vessels in human circulatory system that carry blood rich in carbon dioxide gas. (   )

30. Phloem transports water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves. (   )

31. Plant's seeds are formed inside the flowers. (   )

32. There are many ways of seeds dispersal in nature. (   )

33. Coconut seeds can float on water. (   )

34. Human could be one of the ways of seed dispersal. (   )

35. There is no interaction between the components of an ecosystem. (   )

36. Hawks cannot eat some types of food like plant leaves. (   )

37. There is no energy flow between living organisms that live in seas and oceans. (   )

38. Birds eat insects as a prey to get their energy. (   )

39. Butterfly can produce its own food from sunlight. (   )

40. All living organisms don 't need energy to survive. (   )

41. The first link in any food chain is a consumer. (   )

42. Consumers depend on the Sun indirectly to get their food. (   )

43. Recycling nutrients back to the ecosystem is the main function of the consumers. (   )

44. The predator is a consumer that eats another animal. (   )

45. Hawks, crocodiles and sharks are predators. (   )

46. Human can eat plants and animals. (   )

47. Food web is the interconnected food chains that shows many different feeding relationships. (   )

48. In a food chain , the energy transfers from eagles to mice. (   )

49. Food web shows interaction between many living organisms. (   )

(5) Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A) :

1

(A)	(B)
1. Sunlight	**a.** is absorbed by the roots of the plant.
2. Soil	**b.** is necessary for plant's growth.
3. Water	**c.** is not a basic need for plant growth.
4. Oxygen	**d.** a gas which is produced during photosynthesis process.
	e. a gas which is the plant uses during photosynthesis process.

1- **2-** **3-** **4-**

2

(A)	(B)
1. Roots	**a.** allows gases to come in and out the plant.
2. Stems	**b.** collects sunlight and carbon dioxide gas which combines with water to help the plant to make its own food.
3. Leaves	**c.** tubes or vessels that move water and nutrients up the plant's stem.
4. Xylem	**d.** absorbs water and nutrients from the soil.
5. Stomata	**e.** transport nutrients and water from the roots to all parts of the plant.
	f. absorbs oxygen gas from the soil.

1- **2-** **3-** **4-**

3

(A)	(B)
1. Coconut seeds	**a.** sticking to animal fur.
2. Maple seeds and dandelion seeds	**b.** floating on water.
3. Burdock seeds	**c.** being eaten by animals
4. Tomato seeds and apple seeds	**d.** traveling by wind.
	e. staying inside flowers without movement

1- **2-** **3-** **4-**

4

(A)	(B)
1. Carbon dioxide gas	**a.** without its energy, photosynthesis process cannot begin
2. Oxygen gas	**b.**it combines with oxygen inside the plant leaves to produce glucose sugar.
3. Water	**c.** it is produced from photosynthesis process.
4. Sunlight	**d.** it is absorbed by plant roots from the soil.
	e. it combines with water inside the plant leaves to produce glucose sugar.

1- 2- 3- 4-

5

(A)	(B)
1 . Photosynthesis process	**a.** it produces nutrients which is important for soil fertility.
2. Respiration process	**b.** it produces light which is important for plants.
3. Decomposition process	**c.** it produces oxygen gas which is important for breathing.
	d. it produces carbon dioxide gas which is important for plants.

1- 2- 3- 4-

6

(A)	(B)
1 . Photosynthesis process	**a.** it is a process in which the blood carry oxygen to all body parts.
2. Decomposition process	**b.** it is a process in which the nutrients are returned to the ecosystem.
	c. it is a process through which producers can make their own food.

1- 2- 3- 4-

✹(6) Correct the underlined words :

1) **Respiration** process helps the plant to make its own food. (..............................)

2) **Oxygen** gas is absorbed by plant's leaves to make photosynthesis process . (..............................)

3) Plant's **leaves** absorb water and nutrients from the soil. (..............................)

4) There are tiny holes on the **stem** to allow gases passes into the plant. (..............................)

5) Plant's **leaves** help it to be fixed in the soil. (..............................)

6) The plant can absorb more water and nutrients from the soil by the help of **xylem** that are found in the roots. (..............................)

7) Animals and people can't live without **carbon dioxide** gas to breathe. (..............................)

8) Chlorophyll in plant's **roots** absorbs energy from the sunlight. (..............................)

9) **Xylem** tubes inside the leaves transport food materials downward from the leaves to other parts of the plant. (..............................)

10) Flowers of plants produce **root hairs** that help the plant to reproduce. (..............................)

11) Blood rich with oxygen gas is carried by **veins** from the heart to the body parts. (..............................)

12) Human circulatory system consists of the **lungs** and blood vessels. (..............................)

13) **Phloem** tubes carry water and nutrient from the roots to the leaves. (..............................)

14) **Veins** carry blood rich in oxygen and nutrients. (..............................)

15) During photosynthesis process, light energy is transformed into **sound** energy (..............................)

16) Coconut seeds disperse by **wind**. (..............................)

✹ (7) TRY TO ANSWER:

1 Label the following figure using the words below :

(Sunlight - Water - Minerals - Carbon dioxide gas - Oxygen gas - Sugar)

1. --

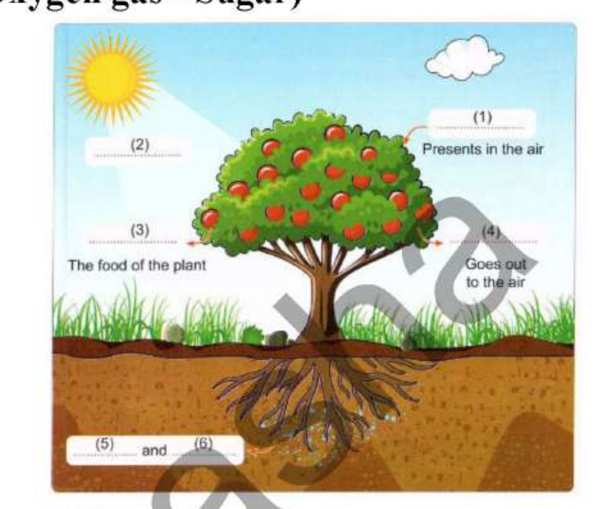
2. --

3. --

4. --

5. --

6. --

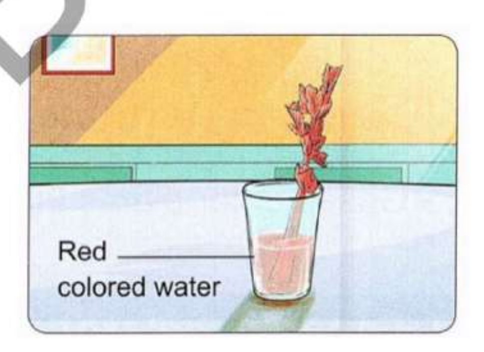


2

Look at the opposite figure then answer :

a. The color of leaves of celery will be ------------------

b. Water is transported through ------------------ that connect the stem to the leaves.



3

Study the following figure that shows the recycling nutrients back into the soil, then complete the sentences below :

1. Photosynthesis process is done by ------------------, so it is a producer.

2. Decomposition process is done by ------------------ , so they are decomposers.

3. The insect is a ------------------ consumer, because it eats the plant.

4. The large meat-eating animal is the ------------------

5. When the eagle dies, its nutrients return back to the soil with the help of ------------------

Model Answer

✹ (1) Write the scientific term:

1. Water
2. Photosynthesis process
3. Oxygen
4. Sun
5. Photosynthesis process
6. Leaves
7. Xylem
8. Stomata
9. Carbon dioxide
10. Roots
11. Runners
12. Chlorophyll
13. Phloem
14. Artery
15. Veins
16. Circulatory system
17. Flower
18. Reproduction process
19. Ecosystem
20. Photosynthesis process
21. Light energy
22. Sun
23. Producer
24. Carbon dioxide
25. Oxygen gas
26. Producer
27. Decomposer
28. Food chain
29. Prey
30. Predator

✹(2) Complete the following:

1. Leaves – roots
2. Photosynthesis – leaves
3. Sun
4. Carbon dioxide – oxygen
5. Water – roots
6. Xylem
7. Stomata
8. Root hair – water
9. Runners
10. Photosynthesis – phloem
11. Chlorophyll – sunlight
12. Heart – blood vessels
13. Circulatory
14. Xylem – phloem
15. Light – chemical
16. Ecosystem
17. Energy
18. Plants
19. Food
20. Sun
21. Producer
22. Consumer
23. Plants
24. Primary
25. Food web

✹(3) Choose the right answer :

1. D	9. A	17. C	25. B	33. D	41. D	49. C	57. B
2. A	10. D	18. D	26. A	34. B	42. C	50. B	
3. B	11. A	19. C	27. D	35. B	43. A	51. B	
4. C	12. C	20. B	28. A	36. D	44. B	52. C	
5. B	13. D	21. A	29. B	37. C	45. A	53. D	
6. B	14. D	22. B	30. C	38. D	46. B	54. B	
7. C	15. C	23. C	31. C	39. B	47. C	55. B	
8. C	16. B	24. C	32. D	40. C	48. D	56. C	

✹(4) Put (√) or (X)

1. (X)	8. (X)	15. (X)	22. (X)	29. (X)	36. (√)	43. (X)
2. (√)	9. (X)	16. (√)	23. (√)	30. (X)	37. (X)	44. (√)
3. (√)	10. (X)	17. (√)	24. (X)	31. (√)	38. (√)	45. (√)
4. (X)	11. (X)	18. (√)	25. (X)	32. (√)	39. (X)	46. (√)
5. (√)	12. (√)	19. (√)	26. (√)	33. (√)	40. (X)	47. (√)
6. (√)	13. (X)	20. (√)	27. (X)	34. (√)	41. (X)	48. (X)
7. (√)	14. (X)	21. (X)	28. (X)	35. (X)	42. (√)	49. (√)

(5) Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A) :

1

1- b 2- c 3- a 4- d

2

1- d 2- e 3- b 4- c 5- a

3

1- b 2- d 3- a 4- c

4

1- e 2- c 3- d 4- a

5

1- c 2- d 3- a

6

1- c 2- a

(6) Correct the underlined words :

1. Photosynthesis
2. Carbon dioxide
3. Roots
4. Leaves
5. Roots
6. Root hair
7. Oxygen
8. Leaves
9. Phloem
10. Seeds
11. Arteries
12. Heart
13. Xylem
14. Artery
15. Chemical
16. Water

(7) TRY TO ANSWER:

1	1. Carbon dioxide 2. Sunlight 3. Sugar 4. Oxygen 5. Water 6. Mineral	3	1. Plant 2. Bacteria 3. Primary 4. Eagle 5. Bacteria
2	A – red B – xylem		

EL MOTAMYEZ - SCIENCE Question Bank

Revision on CONCEPT 1 & 2

Question 01 Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following living organisms can make their own food?
   ⓐ Hawks ⓑ Mice ⓒ Pine tree ⓓ Caracals

2. The primary source of energy for all living organisms on the Earth, is....
   ⓐ the Sun. ⓑ green plants. ⓒ glucose sugar ⓓ photosynthesis process.

3. Photosynthesis process takes place in the........
   ⓐ stem ⓑ leaves ⓒ roots ⓓ xylem

4. Food web shows interactions between ....
   ⓐ few nonliving things. ⓑ many nonliving things. ⓒ few living organisms. ⓓ many living organisms.

5. All of the following are from the components of the human circulatory system except ....
   ⓐ heart ⓑ veins ⓒ arteries ⓓ phloem

6. Photosynthesis process produces ....
   ⓐ glucose sugar in consumers. ⓑ glucose sugar in producers. ⓒ water in consumers. ⓓ water in decomposers.

7. The.......... of plant get water and nutrients from the soil.
   ⓐ roots ⓑ stems ⓒ leaves ⓓ soil

8. All the following ways help plants to disperse their seeds, except ....
   ⓐ water ⓑ air ⓒ animal bodies ⓓ sunlight

9. The kind of stems that extend underground are called...........
   ⓐ climb stems ⓑ tubers ⓒ runners ⓓ wood stems

10. Plants with sticky seeds need .... to stick to disperse and grow in a new habitat
    ⓐ air ⓑ water ⓒ light energy from the Sun ⓓ body of a living organism

11. In a food chain, there is a .... found between a producer and a secondary consumer
    ⓐ decomposer ⓑ predator ⓒ primary consumer ⓓ tertiary consumer

12. Which of the following gases comes from the air surrounding the atmosphere and is absorbed by the leaves to make plant food?
    - ⓐ carbon dioxide
    - ⓑ glucose
    - ⓒ Oxygen
    - ⓓ hydrogen

13. If all grasses were removed completely from an ecosystem, rabbits in this ecosystem will.........
    - ⓐ increase
    - ⓑ decrease
    - ⓒ die
    - ⓓ not be affected

14. The movement of seeds from a place to another is called ....
    - ⓐ seeds germination
    - ⓑ seeds dispersal
    - ⓒ seeds reproduction
    - ⓓ seeds growth

15. Human is a....... living organism
    - ⓐ producer
    - ⓑ consumer
    - ⓒ decomposer
    - ⓓ predator

16. All the following can help in seed dispersal, except ....
    - ⓐ wind
    - ⓑ water
    - ⓒ human and animals
    - ⓓ soil and sunlight

17. Which part of the plant plays a similar role to the human circulatory system, in order to maintain the survival of the plant?
    - ⓐ stem
    - ⓑ roots
    - ⓒ leaves
    - ⓓ transport system

18. Maple seeds travel by wind because they are ....
    - ⓐ light seeds
    - ⓑ spiny seeds
    - ⓒ heavy seeds
    - ⓓ smooth seeds

19. Blood rich in carbon dioxide gas return back to the heart through. ....
    - ⓐ arteries
    - ⓑ veins
    - ⓒ lungs
    - ⓓ xylem

20. Dandelion seeds are light and feathery that are able to disperse by ....
    - ⓐ water
    - ⓑ air
    - ⓒ animals
    - ⓓ phloem

21. Decomposers always.......... the soil.
    - ⓐ pollute
    - ⓑ damage
    - ⓒ benefit
    - ⓓ harm

22. From the ways of seeds dispersal is floating on water as in ....
    - ⓐ burdock seeds
    - ⓑ tomato seeds
    - ⓒ dandelion seeds
    - ⓓ coconut seeds

23. All the following are ecosystems, except ....
    - ⓐ desert
    - ⓑ tundra
    - ⓒ rainforest
    - ⓓ space

24. The tubes that are responsible for moving water and nutrients up the plant's stem are called ....
    - ⓐ roots
    - ⓑ xylem
    - ⓒ leaves
    - ⓓ flowers

25. During photosynthesis, plants can convert .... energy to .... energy
    - ⓐ light, chemical
    - ⓑ chemical, light
    - ⓒ light, thermal
    - ⓓ chemical, thermal



26. Humans and other animals need to eat to get ....

ⓐ oxygen gas ⓑ energy ⓒ carbon dioxide gas ⓓ soil

27. Any food chain starts with. ....

ⓐ insects ⓑ plants ⓒ fungi ⓓ bacteria

28. The roots of a plant absorb .... from the soil to help it grow

ⓐ oxygen gas ⓑ carbon dioxide gas ⓒ sugar ⓓ water

29. If there are no predators in an ecosystem, the other consumers will ....

ⓐ not be affected ⓑ die ⓒ increase ⓓ decrease

30. during photosynthesis process plant take ....

ⓐ oxygen ⓑ carbon dioxide ⓒ nitrogen ⓓ water vapor

31. ....absorb water and nutrients from the soil

ⓐ leaves ⓑ stem ⓒ root ⓓ fruit

32. Plants make their food by a process known as.......

ⓐ respiration ⓑ absorption ⓒ photosynthesis ⓓ digestion

33. .... and .... are from the plant needs that help it make photosynthesis.

ⓐ Oxygen - water ⓑ Sunlight - carbon dioxide ⓒ Water - earth worms ⓓ Nutrients – oxygen

34. In............, its seeds are small dark-colored objects in the center of this flower

ⓐ pine tree ⓑ sunflower ⓒ potato plant ⓓ celery

35. hydroponic system should be full of ....and .... to help the plant grow

ⓐ water - oil ⓑ sunlight - water ⓒ sand - water ⓓ water- minerals

36. The reproductive parts of many plants are called....................

ⓐ veins ⓑ roots ⓒ leaves ⓓ flowers

37. The system in human that moves blood in the human body is called .... system.

ⓐ digestive ⓑ respiratory ⓒ circulatory ⓓ nervous

38. Plants can produce new seeds by.........

ⓐ roots ⓑ leaves ⓒ stems ⓓ flowers

39. Water and nutrients are carried from the roots to the leaves through the ....

ⓐ stem ⓑ soil ⓒ fruits ⓓ flowers

40. The plant can reproduce and survive by having ....

ⓐ flowers ⓑ seeds ⓒ air ⓓ flower and seeds

41. Blood rich in carbon dioxide gas return back to the heart through....................

ⓐ arteries ⓑ veins ⓒ lungs ⓓ xylem

42. Glucose sugar is transported from the leaves to other parts of the plant through............

ⓐ xylem ⓑ phloem ⓒ roots ⓓ stems

43. Animals and humans need............ to breathe

ⓐ oxygen gas ⓑ carbon dioxide gas ⓒ water vapor ⓓ sugar

44. .... system in plants consists of tubes that water and nutrients move through it.

ⓐ Digestive ⓑ Respiratory ⓒ Transport ⓓ Nervous

45. The .... pumps blood throughout the body through a closed system of tubes

ⓐ arteries ⓑ heart ⓒ veins ⓓ phloem

46. Food materials are transported from the leaves to other parts of the plant through............

ⓐ xylem ⓑ phloem ⓒ chlorophyll ⓓ stomata

47. Green plants produce all the following substances during photosynthesis process, except............

ⓐ oxygen gas ⓑ carbon dioxide gas ⓒ starches ⓓ fats

48. Roots absorb .... from the soil.

ⓐ minerals ⓑ carbon dioxide ⓒ water ⓓ water and minerals

49. Animals need all of the following to survive except ......

ⓐ water ⓑ oxygen ⓒ shelter ⓓ carbon dioxide

50. Apple trees have..........

ⓐ wood stem ⓑ climb stems ⓒ tubers ⓓ runners

51. .... carry blood which is rich with oxygen and glucose from the heart to the body cells.

ⓐ Arteries ⓑ Veins ⓒ Lungs and veins ⓓ Brain and veins

52. .... tree has narrow leaves

ⓐ Potato ⓑ Acacia ⓒ Pine ⓓ Grapes

53. The green color of plant's leaves is due to the presence of...........

ⓐ xylem ⓑ phloem ⓒ chlorophyll ⓓ stomata



54. All the following are among the products of photosynthesis that are used by the plants to grow except ....
   - ⓐ sugars
   - ⓑ fats
   - ⓒ proteins
   - ⓓ oxygen

55. A set of tubes that transport the food materials downward, from the leaves to the other parts of the plan .
   - ⓐ leaves
   - ⓑ roots
   - ⓒ phloem
   - ⓓ flower

56. A .... is actually a miniature plant waiting to grow
   - ⓐ seed
   - ⓑ leaf
   - ⓒ rock
   - ⓓ flower

57. Plants and humans are similar in some of their basic needs to survive such as....
   - ⓐ sunlight and rocks.
   - ⓑ water and air.
   - ⓒ carbon dioxide and soil
   - ⓓ soil and water.

58. There are...................... in the plant's roots that help the plant to get more water and nutrients
   - ⓐ vessels
   - ⓑ root hairs
   - ⓒ stomata
   - ⓓ flowers

59. ....give plant leaves green color
   - ⓐ stem
   - ⓑ root
   - ⓒ stem
   - ⓓ chlorophyll

60. All the following parts are important for plants to make photosynthesis process except.
   - ⓐ roots
   - ⓑ leaves
   - ⓒ stems
   - ⓓ flowers

61. Plants are from .... that get their energy from the sun to produce their food
   - ⓐ decomposers
   - ⓑ consumers
   - ⓒ Producers
   - ⓓ nonliving things

62. Burdock seeds have spines, so they can ....
   - ⓐ float on water
   - ⓑ travel by wind
   - ⓒ stick to animal fur
   - ⓓ be eaten by animals

63. A community that includes living organisms and nonliving things is known as ....
   - ⓐ digestive system
   - ⓑ respiratory system
   - ⓒ ecosystem
   - ⓓ vascular system

64. Stomata are present on plant's .... to allow air to pass through it
   - ⓐ roots
   - ⓑ stems
   - ⓒ leaves
   - ⓓ flowers

65. Many insects are considered as..........
   - ⓐ producers
   - ⓑ decomposers
   - ⓒ primary consumers
   - ⓓ secondary consumers

66. The plant's...................... anchor it in the soil
   - ⓐ leaves
   - ⓑ stems
   - ⓒ roots
   - ⓓ flowers

67. A snake is a predator for mice, while snake is considered as a prey for ....
   - ⓐ rabbit
   - ⓑ frog
   - ⓒ eagle
   - ⓓ deer

68. .... can make their own food

ⓐ Plants only ⓑ Animals only ⓒ Humans only ⓓ Plants and some animals

69. What organisms depend on other organisms for their food?

ⓐ rabbit ⓑ cactus ⓒ flower ⓓ acacia tree

70. Sunlight and carbon dioxide gas are collected by plant's .... to make its food

ⓐ roots ⓑ stems ⓒ leaves ⓓ flowers

71. Living organisms that can absorb sunlight to make their own food are................

ⓐ animals only ⓑ plants only ⓒ humans and plants ⓓ animals and plants

72. The green plants can make their own food through............

ⓐ roots ⓑ stems ⓒ leaves ⓓ flowers

73. All the following are considered as a source of energy for hawks, except..............

ⓐ snakes ⓑ birds ⓒ squirrels ⓓ seeds

74. When the plant seed begins to grow and makes sprouts this process is Called....

ⓐ respiration ⓑ germination ⓒ absorption ⓓ reproduction

75. Fox feed on rabbit , fox is considered from ....

ⓐ producers ⓑ consumers ⓒ decomposers ⓓ all the previous answers

76. Wing-shaped seeds can disperse by .... easily

ⓐ air ⓑ sunlight ⓒ Water ⓓ animals

77. All the following from decomposers except..............

ⓐ bacteria ⓑ fungi ⓒ mold ⓓ lion

78. The .... is the reproductive part of the plant.

ⓐ flower ⓑ stem ⓒ leaves ⓓ roots

79. Caracal obtains its energy by eating. ....

ⓐ shark ⓑ grass ⓒ mice ⓓ butterfly

80. ....plant has climb stems

ⓐ Potato ⓑ Tomato ⓒ Vine ⓓ Pine

81. Which one of the following living organisms can make its own food? ....

ⓐ Grass ⓑ A worm ⓒ A bird ⓓ A rodent

82. All the following are from the plant basic needs except ....

ⓐ water ⓑ air ⓒ soil ⓓ sunlight

83 Secondary consumers can eat only ....
- ⓐ decomposers
- ⓑ producers
- ⓒ primary consumers
- ⓓ tertiary consumers

84 Without .... the plants can't grow well.
- ⓐ insects
- ⓑ rocks
- ⓒ sunlight
- ⓓ moon

85 Leaves of green plants absorb the sunlight to combine water with................ to produce their own food
- ⓐ oxygen gas
- ⓑ soil
- ⓒ carbon dioxide gas
- ⓓ roots

86 Photosynthesis takes place inside the chloroplasts of plant cells. What type of gas does a plant release during photosynthesis?
- ⓐ Nitrogen
- ⓑ Hydrogen
- ⓒ Oxygen
- ⓓ Carbon dioxide

87 If there is no primary consumers in an ecosystem, the producers will ....
- ⓐ increase
- ⓑ decrease
- ⓒ die
- ⓓ not be affected

88 .... allows carbon dioxide to enter the leaves
- ⓐ Stomata
- ⓑ Chloroplasts
- ⓒ Chlorophyll
- ⓓ Roots

89 If we put some bean seeds in a................ facing the sunlight, it may germinate
- ⓐ dry paper towel
- ⓑ wet paper towel
- ⓒ plastic plate
- ⓓ metric ruler

90 Plants use energy from sunlight to produce their food from water and carbon dioxide through a process called ....
- ⓐ proliferation
- ⓑ photosynthesis
- ⓒ growing
- ⓓ breathing

91 All ....need a source of energy.
- ⓐ Oceans
- ⓑ Metals
- ⓒ Rocks
- ⓓ living things

92 What is the scientific term for the complex interactions between producers, consumers, and predators?
- ⓐ A suitable environment
- ⓑ Food chain
- ⓒ Food web
- ⓓ The natural habitat

93 All the following organisms are consumers, except. ....
- ⓐ Deers
- ⓑ crocodiles
- ⓒ rabbits
- ⓓ millipedes

94 Nearly all plants are considered as..........
- ⓐ consumer organisms.
- ⓑ Non living things.
- ⓒ decomposer organisms
- ⓓ producer organisms.

95 Wind play an important role in dispersing .... seeds.
- ⓐ small light
- ⓑ big heavy
- ⓒ sticky
- ⓓ floating

96 Living organisms that cannot make their own food are..........
- ⓐ animals and plants
- ⓑ decomposers and producers
- ⓒ consumers and decomposers
- ⓓ consumers and producers



97. The process which happens to all dead organisms is known as .... process
   ⓐ photosynthesis ⓑ decomposition ⓒ breathing ⓓ breathing

98. The .... energy that comes from the Sun is important for the photosynthesis process.
   ⓐ sound ⓑ light ⓒ kinetic ⓓ potential

99. The predator in a food web usually eats more than one type of ....
   ⓐ producers ⓑ consumers ⓒ decomposers ⓓ plants

100. All the following are types of food for primary consumers, except ....
   ⓐ grasses ⓑ Seeds ⓒ fruits ⓓ eagles

101. In plant's leaves, light energy is converted into.................. energy during photosynthesis.
   ⓐ sound ⓑ electric ⓒ chemical ⓓ kinetic

102. All the following living organisms are decomposers, except ....
   ⓐ fungi ⓑ bacteria ⓒ slugs ⓓ hyenas

103. In the decomposition process, the role of .... comes before the role of ....
   ⓐ scavengers - decomposers ⓑ decomposers - scavengers ⓒ consumers - producers. ⓓ predators - producers.

104. The nutrients that resulted from decomposition and returned to the ecosystem can be used directly by ....
   ⓐ consumers ⓑ producers ⓒ predators ⓓ decomposers

105. It is better for any predator to depend on .... to get its energy and survive.
   ⓐ one species of consumers only ⓑ many species of consumers ⓒ one species of decomposers only ⓓ many species of decomposers

106. ....are living organisms that can make their food directly from the light energy of the Sun.
   ⓐ Worms ⓑ Grasses only ⓒ Trees only ⓓ Grasses and trees

107. The energy can flow directly..........
   ⓐ from a plant to an eagle. ⓑ from an ant to an eagle. ⓒ from a snake to an eagle. ⓓ from an eagle to a snake.

108. There is an energy flow between all the following two living organisms, except................
   ⓐ a lion and a deer ⓑ a tomato plant and a potato plant ⓒ a human and a fish. ⓓ a predator and its prey

109. The mouse eats grass and seeds, while the owl eats the mouse. This is an example of ....
   ⓐ meat eating animals ⓑ food web ⓒ plant eating animals ⓓ food chain

Question 02 put (√) or (×)

1. Light is important for plant growth. ( )
2. The light energy allows carbon dioxide gas to combine with water inside the plant leaves to make glucose. ( )
3. Soil is among the basic needs of a plant. ( )
4. Plants and humans are similar in the way of getting food. ( )
5. Carbon dioxide gas is one of the plant needs that helps it to grow and survive ( )
6. Glucose sugar that is produced by producers has a low amount of energy. ( )
7. Phloem transports food materials downward from the leaves to other parts of the plant. ( )
8. There are many ways of seeds dispersal in nature. ( )
9. Plants have unique structures that help them make their own food using sunlight. ( )
10. Birds eat insects as a prey to get their energy. ( )
11. The plant grows well and healthy with green leaves in the absence of light. ( )
12. There are some activities that don't need energy like listening to music. ( )
13. Plant's stem has hairs that absorb oxygen gas from the air. ( )
14. Tomato seeds are light so they can disperse through air. ( )
15. The blood flows in all directions within the blood vessels. ( )
16. Human can eat plants and animals. ( )
17. Xylem is important for plants to transfer water from plant's roots to leaves. ( )
18. Human could be one of the ways of seed dispersal. ( )
19. The leaves of pine trees are flat and wide. ( )
20. Recycling nutrients back to the ecosystem is the main function of the consumers ( )
21. Hawks, crocodiles and sharks are predators. ( )
22. When the plant makes photosynthesis process, its leaves become weak and yellow. ( )
23. Both of bread mold and mushroom are two types of bacteria. ( )
24. Vines have a kind of stems called climb stems. ( )
25. Living organisms depend on each other to get energy. ( )
26. Stem of the plant absorbs water from the soil. ( )

27. Scavengers decompose dead plants and animals into nutrients that can be returned to the ecosystem. (   )
28. During photosynthesis process, plant absorbs carbon dioxide gas from air through stomata. (   )
29. Both of bread mold fungus and house fly are decomposers. (   )
30. There are tiny holes opening on the surface of stem that allow gases to pass into the plant. (   )
31. Producers and consumers use carbon dioxide gas for making their food. (   )
32. The method of seed dispersal depends on the shape, size of the seeds (   )
33. The predator is the consumer eaten by another consumer. (   )
34. Grass and Snake, is a "Prey-Predator" relationship. (   )
35. In an ecosystem that contains rabbits, mice, eagles and snakes only, if snakes disappear completely, so eagles will disappear completely. (   )
36. Plants use the energy of the sunlight to make their own food. (   )
37. Seeds can germinate without soil. (   )
38. Dandelion seeds have spines, so they stick to animal fur. (   )
39. plants make their own food and use the energy which they have got from the food to grow. (   )
40. Coconut seeds can float on water. (   )
41. Air enters the leaf of plant through stomata. (   )
42. The plant that left in the dark has large numbers of green leaves (   )
43. The plant can make its own food in the absence of water. (   )
44. Human circulatory system consists of the heart and the lungs. (   )
45. Like the human circulatory system, the plant has transport system transports nutrients and water . (   )
46. The first link in any food chain is a consumer. (   )
47. Plants and humans need water and air to live. (   )
48. Photosynthesis process happened in plant seed (   )
49. Water and nutrients reach the plant's leaves with the help of roots only. (   )
50. Plant's seeds are formed inside the flowers. (   )
51. Chlorophyll helps the plant leaves to absorb sunlight to make photosynthesis process. (   )
52. Energy does not flow between two consumers at the beginning of a food chain (   )
53. If we put the plant's seeds in a place containing minerals and water, it will grow. (   )
54. Hyenas, Vultures, Crabs and Houseflies are examples of scavengers. (   )

55. Each part of the plant has its own function. ( )
56. Birds are secondary consumers because they eat insects that feed on plants ( )
57. Plants and animals can make their own food by themselves. ( )
58. Dead organisms don't need energy. ( )
59. Chlorophyll in plant's roots absorbs sunlight. ( )
60. There is no interaction between the components of an ecosystem. ( )
61. All plants have roots, stems and leaves. ( )
62. Food web is the interconnected food chains that shows many different feeding relationships. ( )
63. Plants need water and air only to grow. ( )
64. Recycling of waste materials reduces pollution and the size of landfills. ( )
65. Living organisms need energy and gases from the air to survive and grow. ( )
66. winds help tomato seed to disperse. ( )
67. Green plants can grow in a dark room. ( )
68. People and engineers must share scientists in restoration ecology. ( )
69. Photosynthesis process takes place in the plant roots. ( )
70. Arteries are vessels in human circulatory system that carry blood rich in carbon dioxide gas. ( )
71. Xylem helps the plant to get water from the soil. ( )
72. Phloem transports water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves ( )
73. Seeds with good taste can be eaten and dispersed by animals. ( )
74. Human and animals can live without plants ( )
75. The plant absorbs carbon dioxide from the air to make its own food. ( )
76. Food web shows interaction between many living organisms. ( )
77. Plants have unique structures that help them make their own food using sun light ( )
78. There is no energy flow between living organisms that live in seas and oceans. ( )
79. Hard works or severe physical exercises need a lot of energy. ( )
80. Consumers depend on the Sun indirectly to get their food. ( )
81. 5Hawks cannot eat some types of food like plant leaves. ( )
82. The food web describes energy flow and feeding interactions between living organisms in an ecosystem. ( )
83. Plants and humans are similar in the way of getting food. ( )

84. Plants need sunlight, oxygen gas and water to make its own food. ( )
85. Eagle is a tertiary consumer, where it is a large meat-eating animal. ( )
86. Sheep feed on grass , so it considered as a consumers ( )
87. In a food chain, the energy transfers from eagles to mice. ( )
88. producers recycle nutrients back into the ecosystem through the They process of decomposition ( )
89. Nutrients that present in living organisms bodies returned to the ecosystem after death. ( )
90. lion feed on fox , lion is considered as a predator ( )
91. A hawk can get directly its needed energy by eating beetles. ( )
92. The reproductive parts of many plants are flowers. ( )
93. Producers form their own food, while decomposers return nutrients back to the ecosystem. ( )
94. snake and fox are example of consumers ( )
95. The human circulatory system transports water, oxygen and nutrient throughout the human body. ( )
96. Xylem vessels transport water and minerals in all directions. ( )
97. Sunlight is not important for the plant's growth ( )
98. Water and carbon dioxide are absorbed by plant's root to help the plant to grow. ( )
99. Roots of plants collect sunlight and carbon dioxide gas from air. ( )
100. Potato plants have stems called tubers. ( )
101. Photosynthesis process produces carbon dioxide gas that help animals and humans to breathe. ( )
102. At the beginning of germinating some bean seeds, they can grow without soil or sunlight. ( )
103. Human, animals and plants need food and water to survive. ( )
104. Both plants and humans need gases to survive. ( )
105. All plants need the same way to disperse their seeds. ( )
106. The first link in any food chain is a consumer. ( )
107. Food web made up of 2 food chains or more ( )
108. We can live without moonlight, but we cannot live without sunlight. ( )
109. All living organisms don't need energy to survive. ( )
110. Decomposers include mushroom fungus and slugs. ( )
111. There are some consumers that can eat both plants and animals. ( )

112. It is difficult to make a food web if we don't know the type of food that each consumer eats. (   )
113. Both of small light seeds and big heavy seeds can disperse by wind. (   )
114. The predator is a consumer that eats another animal. (   )
115. Food chain is the transferring of energy from living organism to another in ecosystem (   )
116. food chains start with producer (   )
117. Air enters plants through their roots. (   )
118. The plant is fixed in the soil by the help of its roots. (   )
119. A tree trunk is a type of stems called runners. (   )
120. All seeds need soil in its initial growth. (   )

Question 3 Complete the following sentences using words between brackets

1. The .... captures sunlight to help the plant do photosynthesis. (chlorophyll - flower)
2. They are animals that eat dead plants and animals (scavengers – producers)
3. Veins carry blood rich in ....(oxygen - carbon dioxide)
4. In longer food chains, ... are classified into primary, secondary and tertiary. (producers - consumers)
5. ...... carry blood rich in oxygen. (Arteries - Veins)
6. Plants are .... that get energy from the sunlight to make their own food. (decomposers - producers)
7. Plants need .... to grow. (shelter - sunlight)
8. Plants absorb ...... from the air to make their own food. (oxygen - carbon dioxide)
9. .... allow(s) air to move in and out the leaves. (Stomata - Phloem)
10. .... absorbs light energy to help the plant make its food. (Chloroplast - Root)
11. .... consume the remains of dead animals and plants. (Consumers - Decomposers)
12. Plants produce .... during photosynthesis that helps them grow, heal and reproduce. (oxygen - glucose)
13. Any food chain begins with producers and ends with ....(producers - decomposers)
14. .... transports the food of the plant from the leaves to all the parts of the plant. (Xylem - Phloem)
15. A rabbit is an example of ....(producers – consumers)
16. Xylem helps the plant transport water and minerals from the roots (upwards - in all directions)

17. Arteries carry blood from the heart and the .... to all the body parts. (lungs - brain)
18. The phloem vessels carry .... from the leaves to all the plant parts. (water - sugars)
19. The consumer that feeds on an animal which in turn feeds on producers is called a .... consumer. (primary - secondary)
20. The food chain begins with .... organisms . (producer - consumer)
21. A seed that is light and has wing-shaped structure can be dispersed easily by ....(air - water)
22. The .... helps to support the plant. It holds the leaves up to get sunlight to make food. (stem - flower)
23. ..... is a miniature plant waiting for the suitable conditions to grow(Seed-Bud)

Question 4 Complete the following sentences

1. There are smaller vessels that transfer................and nutrients from the plant's stem to............
2. Living organisms include .... , consumers and decomposers.
3. .... is part of plant which collect sunlight and plant make food in it
4. The most common producers are ....
5. Plants make their energy in the form of ....sugar during photosynthesis process.
6. The interaction among many food chains is known as ....
7. There are tiny holes in the plant's leaves called....................that allow gases to move in or out the plant
8. Hawks attack rabbits to get their energy, while rabbits feed on ....to get their energy.
9. ....& .... and ....from the basic needs of plant to grow
10. The light energy that is produced from the...................passes through all living organisms on the Earth.
11. Plants produce ....and ....during photosynthesis process.
12. Plant's leaves during photosynthesis process produce.................., starches, fats and........................that the plant needs to survive
13. Both .... organisms and..........................organisms cannot produce their own food.
14. The blood and other fluids are transported throughout the body by the .... system.
15. There are two types of vessels in the human circulatory system which are .... and ....
16. The plant makes sugar in its......................during photosynthesis process.

17. ....seeds and dandelion seeds can travel by wind because they are............
18. Transport system in the plant consists of two types of vessels which are .... and ....
19. Inside the green plant, sunlight allows carbon dioxide to combine with .... that is absorbed from the soil by plant's ....
20. Without..................in the leaves of plants, gases can't move in or out of plant.
21. ....in plant's stem carry water from the ....to the leaves.
22. ....system consist of heart and blood vessels transport nutrients and oxygen to the cells and organs
23. The stems that are extended above the ground are called ....
24. in plant's leaves, ...energy is converted into.....................energy during photosynthesis process.
25. Pine trees have ....leaves that look like.....................
26. There are many kinds of stems on plants like ....in vines and ....in potato.
27. ....is the process by which plant make food in presence of air, carbon dioxide and water
28. The presence of ....in plant's roots help it to absorb more .... and nutrients from the soil.
29. The plants use the light of ....to make their own food.
30. Plants are able to produce their own food in a form of ....
31. The stem carries water and nutrients from .... to .... of the plant.
32. Bread mold and mushroom are two types of ....
33. The presence of .... , ... and air is very important for plants to grow.
34. An area that provides food, water and shelter to all living organisms which live in it, is known as.......................
35. Plants absorb ....and.........from the soil through their ....
36. Both humans and animals cannot produce their own..................
37. Different plants have three main common structures which are stem, ...and ....
38. Air enters plants through stomata on their..............while it enters the human body through.............and ....
39. Sun light energy converts.............and.........into glucose inside the plant's leaves.
40. Human circulatory system consists of the...................and ....
41. Human and animals get energy from.........................
42. Sunlight energy converts.....................and ....into glucose inside the plant leaves.

43. Plants make their own food through..................process that takes place in their..........
44. The sugar that is produced from photosynthesis process provides the plant with ....it needs to grow
45. Living organism which are responsible for recycling nutrients back into the ecosystem through the process of decomposition are known as ....
46. Plant absorb ....gas from air during photosynthesis process
47. Soil is the source of ....and nutrients which the plant need to make its own food.
48. The green color of plant's leaves is due to the presence of................that absorbs energy from........................
49. There are vessels called....................in the plant that transport water and nutrients to other parts of plant.
50. Arteries carry blood rich in ....and oxygen from the heart to.................
51. Arteries carry blood rich in........................gas
52. Shrubs have .... stems, while most flowers have ....stems.
53. Arteries carry oxygen and nutrients from ....to all body parts, while
54. Plant's roots ....the plant in the soil and absorb ....and water from the soil.
55. Flowers of the plant produce .... that help it to..................
56. Some seeds can be transported from one place to another by floating on water As..................seeds or traveling by wind as ....seeds.
57. In a food chain, the energy flows from....................consumer to a secondary consumer
58. Decomposers are responsible for ....nutrients to the soil, that are needed for plants growth.
59. Some plants may not depend on ....as they grow in the water.
60. Decomposers and .... depend on producers to get their energy.
61. Decomposition process takes place on land as well as under.......................
62. All living organisms need ....to do their activities and to carry out their life processes.

Question 5 — Correct the underlined words

1. Flowers of plants produce <u>root hairs</u> that help the plant to reproduce. (   )
2. <u>producers</u> organisms cannot make their own food by photosynthesis process (   )
3. <u>Oxygen</u> gas is absorbed by plant's leaves to make photosynthesis process. (   )

4. Veins carry blood rich in oxygen and nutrients. ( )
5. There are tiny holes on the stem to allow gases passes into the plant ( )
6. The plant can absorb more water and nutrients from the soil by the help of xylem that are found in the roots. ( )
7. The leaves of pine trees are flat and wide. ( )
8. Each of xylem in plants and veins in human are two-ways vessels. ( )
9. Tomato and coconut seeds being eaten by animals and come out with their stool. ( )
10. Most flowers have wood stems. ( )
11. Human circulatory system consists of the lungs and blood vessels. ( )
12. Animals and people can't live without carbon dioxide gas to breathe ( )
13. Stomata allow water to move into and out of the plant. ( )
14. Chlorophyll in plant's roots absorbs energy from the sunlight. ( )
15. Plant's leaves absorb water and nutrients from the soil. ( )
16. Burdock seeds are light seeds. ( )
17. Phloem tubes carry water and nutrient from the roots to the leaves. ( )
18. Humans can get their food from air and animals. ( )
19. During photosynthesis process, light energy is transformed into sound energy. ( )
20. Tree trunks are climb stems. ( )
21. Consumer are living organisms that get their food through decomposing the organic wastes ( )
22. Chlorophyll in plant's roots absorbs energy from the sunlight. ( )
23. Plants make glucose during respiration process that provides them with energy. ( )
24. There are smaller vessels that connect the root to the leaves ( )
25. Potato plant's stems called runners that extend underground. ( )
26. The stems that extend above and along the ground are called tubers. ( )
27. When a plant is placed in sunlight, its leaves become pale green. ( )
28. Blood rich with oxygen gas is carried by veins from the heart to the body parts. ( )
29. Xylem tubes inside the leaves transport food materials downward from the leaves to other parts of the plant. ( )
30. Plant's leaves help it to be fixed in the soil. ( )
31. Respiration process helps the plant to make its own food. ( )
32. Coconut seeds disperse by wind. ( )

Question 6 — Write the scientific term for each of the following

1. A part of the plant that fix it in the soil. ( )
2. A group of living organisms that can live on decaying organisms ( )
3. A part of the plant that supports its leaves and flowers. ( )
4. It is a model that shows a linear set of feeding relationships and energy movement among living things within specific species. ( )
5. A substance that is produced from the plant during photosynthesis process and provides it with its needed energy. ( )
6. A community that contains living organisms and nonliving things ( )
7. Tubes in the plant that transport food materials from the leaves to other parts of the plant. ( )
8. They are organisms that break down the remains of dead plants and animals into nutrients that return to the ecosystem. ( )
9. The process by which plant can make its own food ( )
10. It is a process through which the nutrients found in dead organisms bodies return back to the ecosystem. ( )
11. The gas which is released from plants during photosynthesis. ( )
12. A group of living organisms that can produce their own food. ( )
13. Blood vessels carry blood from the body parts and return it back to the heart. ( )
14. They are animals that eat plants. ( )
15. The human body system that is responsible for transportation of blood and other fluids throughout the body. ( )
16. They are organisms that feed on dead organisms bodies and break them down into smaller pieces. ( )
17. The kind of plant's stem in vines. ( )
18. Vessels in plant through which water and nutrients move up from roots to leaves. ( )
19. It is found in plant's leaves that gives them green color and absorbs energy from the sunlight. ( )
20. The stems that are extended above and along the ground. ( )
21. It is a process through which humans can make new products from waste materials. ( )
22. The system that transports water, minerals, and sugars throughout the plant body. ( )
23. It is a model that shows one linear set of feeding relationships and energy flow between living organisms. ( )

24. A blood vessel that carries blood rich in carbon dioxide and low in oxygen ( )
25. It is the primary source of energy for all living organisms on the Earth. ( )
26. The gas that the plant needs to make photosynthesis process. ( )
27. They are consumers which feed on secondary consumers ( )
28. A type of sugar produced by the plant during photosynthesis process. ( )
29. They are scientists who work on restoration projects to have a stable environment for plants to survive. ( )
30. The process by which plants make their own food by using the energy of sunlight. ( )
31. Living organisms that both humans and animals need to survive. ( )
32. The process of producing new plants. ( )
33. The gas that is produced from photosynthesis process ( )
34. A plant part that anchors it in the soil. ( )
35. The sugar that is formed inside plants during photosynthesis process ( )
36. Parts of the plant where sunlight allows carbon dioxide to combine with water during photosynthesis process. ( )
37. Living organisms depend on other living organisms in their food . ( )
38. The transfer of seeds from one place to another. ( )
39. The plant part that supports it and holds the leaves. ( )
40. It is a form of energy that changes into chemical energy during photosynthesis process. ( )
41. A liquid substance that plants, animals and human need to survive. ( )
42. Living organisms that can make their own food by the photosynthesis process ( )
43. The animal that is eaten by another animal. ( )
44. The gas that is present in air and necessary for the formation of plant food. ( )
45. The suitable ecosystem for plant-community ecologists to do their researches ( )
46. It is a process through which decomposers can recycle nutrients back into the soil. ( )
47. The consumer that hunts and eats another animal. ( )
48. Parts of the plant that are responsible for reproduction. ( )

49	The plant that has a tuber stem.	( )
50	Small structures in the plant's roots that increase the absorption of water and nutrients from the soil.	( )
51	The process that takes place inside plants through which we can get oxygen.	( )
52	The process by which the plant combines water, carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight to make their own food.	( )
53	A gas produced during photosynthesis and is needed for respiration of living organisms.	( )
54	A gas taken from the air by leaves to help the plant to make its own food.	( )
55	Blood vessels carry blood from the heart to all body parts.	( )
56	A system of tubes through which water, nutrients and plant food are carried all over the plant.	( )
57	A type of living organisms that can produce its own food by absorbing sunlight.	( )
58	The source of energy of plant to make photosynthesis process.	( )
59	Organisms that use human clothes or animal bodies or even wind to disperse their seeds to new habitats.	( )
60	Narrow holes spread on the surface of plant's leaves that allow gases to come in and out the plant.	( )

Question 7 — Give reason for each of the following

1. Chlorophyll in plant's leaves has an important role in photosynthesis process.
....
2. Sunlight is important for all living organisms
....
3. Xylem vessels are important for the plant
....
4. Consumers depend on producers to get their energy
....
5. Roots have important role in photosynthesis process of plants.
....
6. Decomposers have great economical and environmental importance
....
7. Plant leaves have green color.
....

The presence of stomata on the surface of plant's leaves

8. ....

9. Burdock seed can stick to animal fur
....

10. Plants' roots play a very important role for the plants' survival. Explain
....

11. Xylem in plant is a one-way vessel.
....

12. Flowers are important parts for the plant
....

13. The presence of hairlike structure in plant's roots.
....

14. Some plants don't need soil as a basic need
....

15. Plants are very important for other living organisms. Explain
....

16. Photosynthesis process is important for plants to survive.
....

17. Green plants can make their own food
....

18. Seeds of maple or dandelion plants can disperse through wind easily
....

19. Soil fertility depends on decomposers.
....

20. There is no life on Earth in the absence of plants. Because during
....

21. Human needs to eat some animals and plants
....

22. Circulatory system has an important role for human to survive.
....

23. All the food chains begin with the producer organism
....

24. Burdock seeds can stick to animal fur
....

25. Human needs to eat some animals and plants.
....

Question 8 — What happens if ... ?

1. A plant is placed in a dark place for many days.

   ....

2. All primary consumers disappear from a certain food chain

   ....

3. Plants can't produce glucose sugar during photosynthesis process

   ....

4. All types of decomposers are absent from an ecosystem

   ....

5. We put a seed of bean in a soil.

   ....

6. We put a bean seed in a wet paper towel for more than two months.

   ....

7. We put a green plant in a dark room for many days

   ....

8. We remove the flowers of a plant

   ....

9. Stomata of a plant get closed for long time

   ....

10. The plant doesn't have roots.

    ....

11. There is no decomposition process done on the Earth.

    ....

12. A hawk is placed in an ecosystem that doesn't contain any living organisms

    ....

13. There is no sunlight reaches the Earth's surface

    ....

14. A plant is placed in a dark place for many days.

    ....

Question 9 Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A)

1

	(A)		(B)
1	Carbon dioxide gas	a	without its energy, photosynthesis process cannot begin.
2	Oxygen gas	b	it combines with oxygen inside the plant leaves to produce glucose sugar
3	Water	c	it is absorbed by plant roots from the soil.
4	Sunlight	d	it combines with water inside the plant leaves to produce glucose sugar

2

	(A)		(B)
1	Roots	a	allow gases to come in and out the plant.
2	Stems	b	collect sunlight and carbon dioxide gas which combines with water to help the plant to make its own food.
3	Leaves	c	absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
4	Stomata	d	transport nutrients and water from the roots to all parts of the plant.
		e	absorbs oxygen gas from the soil.

3

	(A)		(B)
1	producers	a	Made up of several interconnected food chains
2	decomposers	b	Is the main source of energy
3	sun	c	Get energy from the sun to make its own food
4	Food web	d	Increase soil fertility

4

	(A)		(B)
1	Photosynthesis process	a	it is a process in which the blood carry oxygen to all body parts.
2	Decomposition process	b	it is a process in which the nutrients are returned to the ecosystem
		c	it is a process through which producers can make their own food.

5

	(A)		(B)
1	Photosynthesis process	a	it produces nutrients which is important for soil fertility.
2	Respiration process	b	it produces light which is important for plants.
3	Decomposition process	c	it produces oxygen gas which is important for breathing.
4	The sun	d	it produces carbon dioxide gas which is important for plants.

6

	(A)		(B)
1	Sunlight	a	is absorbed by the roots of the plant.
2	Soil	b	is necessary for plant's growth.
3	Water	c	is not a basic need for plant growth.
4	Oxygen	d	a gas which is produced during photosynthesis process.
		e	a gas which is the plant uses during photosynthesis process.

7

	(A)		(B)
1	Arteries	a	give the plant support.
2	Veins	b	give the plant green color
3	Stem	c	carries carbon dioxide and is low in nutrients and oxygen back to heart
4	Chlorophyll	d	carry blood rich with oxygen and glucose away from the heart to organs, muscles, bones, and cells

8

	(A)		(B)
1	Leaves	a	Absorb water and nutrients from the soil
2	Root	b	Absorb sun light
3	stem	c	Transport water and nutrients from root to leaves

Question 10 Answer the following questions

(a) Study the following figure that shows the recycling nutrients back into the soil, then complete the sentences below:

An insect
A plant
A bird
A snake
The soil
An eagle
Bacteria

1. Photosynthesis process is done by ...., so it is a producer.
2. Decomposition process is done by ... ., so they are decomposers.
3. The insect is a ....consumer, because it eats the plant.
4. The large meat-eating animal is the ....
5. When the eagle dies, its nutrients return back to the soil with the help of ....

(b) Complete the following sentences by using the words between brackets:

(primary consumers - producers - secondary consumer)

1. In any food chain, plants are considered as.........................
2. If a frog eats an insect that feeds on plants, this means that the frog is a ....
3. Humans can eat producers and ....

(c) Study the following food web, then choose the correct answer below:

Grasses → butterflies → birds
Grasses → worms → birds
Grasses → grasshoppes → birds
birds → snakes

1. When .... disappear from this food web, birds are moving away to search for food in another ecosystem.
   (butterflies only - worms only -grasshoppers only -primary consumers)
2. Grasshoppers may die when there is no ....
   (birds -snakes – grasses - butterflies)

(d) Complete the following sentences using the words below:

(primary consumers - food web - food)

1. We cannot make a food web, if we don't know the types of..........that the animals eat.
2. The interconnected food chains are known as ....
3. An eagle can eat rabbits and mice, which are considered as ....

الصف الخامس الابتدائي ٢٠٢٣

بنك الاسئلة

المتميز

أ/ محمود سعيد

Model Answers

Science

على مقررات شهر أكتوبر

5 الصف الخامس

BY

Mrs. Amira Ahmed



cartoon science







EL MOTAMYEZ - SCIENCE Question Bank

Revision on CONCEPT 1 & 2

Question 01 Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following living organisms can make their own food?
   ⓐ Hawks ⓑ Mice ⓒ Pine tree ⓓ Caracals

2. The primary source of energy for all living organisms on the Earth, is....
   ⓐ the Sun. ⓑ green plants. ⓒ glucose sugar ⓓ photosynthesis process.

3. Photosynthesis process takes place in the........
   ⓐ stem ⓑ leaves ⓒ roots ⓓ xylem

4. Food web shows interactions between ....
   ⓐ few nonliving things. ⓑ many nonliving things. ⓒ few living organisms. ⓓ many living organisms.

5. All of the following are from the components of the human circulatory system except ....
   ⓐ heart ⓑ veins ⓒ arteries ⓓ phloem

6. Photosynthesis process produces ....
   ⓐ glucose sugar in consumers. ⓑ glucose sugar in producers. ⓒ water in consumers. ⓓ water in decomposers.

7. The........... of plant get water and nutrients from the soil.
   ⓐ roots ⓑ stems ⓒ leaves ⓓ soil

8. All the following ways help plants to disperse their seeds, except ....
   ⓐ water ⓑ air ⓒ animal bodies ⓓ sunlight

9. The kind of stems that extend underground are called............
   ⓐ climb stems ⓑ tubers ⓒ runners ⓓ wood stems

10. Plants with sticky seeds need .... to stick to disperse and grow in a new habitat
    ⓐ air ⓑ water ⓒ light energy from the Sun ⓓ body of a living organism

11. In a food chain, there is a .... found between a producer and a secondary consumer
    ⓐ decomposer ⓑ predator ⓒ primary consumer ⓓ tertiary consumer



12. Which of the following gases comes from the air surrounding the atmosphere and is absorbed by the leaves to make plant food?
   a. carbon dioxide   b. glucose   c. Oxygen   d. hydrogen

13. If all grasses were removed completely from an ecosystem, rabbits in this ecosystem will.........
   a. increase   b. decrease   c. die   d. not be affected

14. The movement of seeds from a place to another is called ....
   a. seeds germination   b. seeds dispersal   c. seeds reproduction   d. seeds growth

15. Human is a....... living organism
   a. producer   b. consumer   c. decomposer   d. predator

16. All the following can help in seed dispersal, except ....
   a. wind   b. water   c. human and animals   d. soil and sunlight

17. Which part of the plant plays a similar role to the human circulatory system, in order to maintain the survival of the plant?
   a. stem   b. roots   c. leaves   d. transport system

18. Maple seeds travel by wind because they are ....
   a. light seeds   b. spiny seeds   c. heavy seeds   d. smooth seeds

19. Blood rich in carbon dioxide gas return back to the heart through. ....
   a. arteries   b. veins   c. lungs   d. xylem

20. Dandelion seeds are light and feathery that are able to disperse by ....
   a. water   b. air   c. animals   d. phloem

21. Decomposers always.......... the soil.
   a. pollute   b. damage   c. benefit   d. harm

22. From the ways of seeds dispersal is floating on water as in ....
   a. burdock seeds   b. tomato seeds   c. dandelion seeds   d. coconut seeds

23. All the following are ecosystems, except ....
   a. desert   b. tundra   c. rainforest   d. space

24. The tubes that are responsible for moving water and nutrients up the plant's stem are called ....
   a. roots   b. xylem   c. leaves   d. flowers

25. During photosynthesis, plants can convert .... energy to .... energy
   a. light, chemical   b. chemical, light   c. light, thermal   d. chemical, thermal



26. Humans and other animals need to eat to get ....

ⓐ oxygen gas ⓑ energy ⓒ carbon dioxide gas ⓓ soil

27. Any food chain starts with. ....

ⓐ insects ⓑ plants ⓒ fungi ⓓ bacteria

28. The roots of a plant absorb .... from the soil to help it grow

ⓐ oxygen gas ⓑ carbon dioxide gas ⓒ sugar ⓓ water

29. If there are no predators in an ecosystem, the other consumers will ....

ⓐ not be affected ⓑ die ⓒ increase ⓓ decrease

30. during photosynthesis process plant take ....

ⓐ oxygen ⓑ carbon dioxide ⓒ nitrogen ⓓ water vapor

31. ....absorb water and nutrients from the soil

ⓐ leaves ⓑ stem ⓒ root ⓓ fruit

32. Plants make their food by a process known as.......

ⓐ respiration ⓑ absorption ⓒ photosynthesis ⓓ digestion

33. .... and .... are from the plant needs that help it make photosynthesis.

ⓐ Oxygen - water ⓑ Sunlight - carbon dioxide ⓒ Water - earth worms ⓓ Nutrients – oxygen

34. In............, its seeds are small dark-colored objects in the center of this flower

ⓐ pine tree ⓑ sunflower ⓒ potato plant ⓓ celery

35. hydroponic system should be full of ....and .... to help the plant grow

ⓐ water - oil ⓑ sunlight - water ⓒ sand - water ⓓ water- minerals

36. The reproductive parts of many plants are called...................

ⓐ veins ⓑ roots ⓒ leaves ⓓ flowers

37. The system in human that moves blood in the human body is called .... system.

ⓐ digestive ⓑ respiratory ⓒ circulatory ⓓ nervous

38. Plants can produce new seeds by.........

ⓐ roots ⓑ leaves ⓒ stems ⓓ flowers

39. Water and nutrients are carried from the roots to the leaves through the ....

ⓐ stem ⓑ soil ⓒ fruits ⓓ flowers



40. The plant can reproduce and survive by having ....
   - (a) flowers
   - (b) seeds
   - (c) air
   - (d) flower and seeds

41. Blood rich in carbon dioxide gas return back to the heart through....................
   - (a) arteries
   - (b) veins
   - (c) lungs
   - (d) xylem

42. Glucose sugar is transported from the leaves to other parts of the plant through............
   - (a) xylem
   - (b) phloem
   - (c) roots
   - (d) stems

43. Animals and humans need........... to breathe
   - (a) oxygen gas
   - (b) carbon dioxide gas
   - (c) water vapor
   - (d) sugar

44. .... system in plants consists of tubes that water and nutrients move through it.
   - (a) Digestive
   - (b) Respiratory
   - (c) Transport
   - (d) Nervous

45. The .... pumps blood throughout the body through a closed system of tubes
   - (a) arteries
   - (b) heart
   - (c) veins
   - (d) phloem

46. Food materials are transported from the leaves to other parts of the plant through...........
   - (a) xylem
   - (b) phloem
   - (c) chlorophyll
   - (d) stomata

47. Green plants produce all the following substances during photosynthesis process, except...........
   - (a) oxygen gas
   - (b) carbon dioxide gas
   - (c) starches
   - (d) fats

48. Roots absorb .... from the soil.
   - (a) minerals
   - (b) carbon dioxide
   - (c) water
   - (d) water and minerals

49. Animals need all of the following to survive except ......
   - (a) water
   - (b) oxygen
   - (c) shelter
   - (d) carbon dioxide

50. Apple trees have..........
   - (a) wood stem
   - (b) climb stems
   - (c) tubers
   - (d) runners

51. .... carry blood which is rich with oxygen and glucose from the heart to the body cells.
   - (a) Arteries
   - (b) Veins
   - (c) Lungs and veins
   - (d) Brain and veins

52. .... tree has narrow leaves
   - (a) Potato
   - (b) Acacia
   - (c) Pine
   - (d) Grapes

53. The green color of plant's leaves is due to the presence of...........
   - (a) xylem
   - (b) phloem
   - (c) chlorophyll
   - (d) stomata



54. All the following are among the products of photosynthesis that are used by the plants to grow except ....

ⓐ sugars ⓑ fats ⓒ proteins ⓓ oxygen

55. A set of tubes that transport the food materials downward, from the leaves to the other parts of the plan .

ⓐ leaves ⓑ roots ⓒ phloem ⓓ flower

56. A .... is actually a miniature plant waiting to grow

ⓐ seed ⓑ leaf ⓒ rock ⓓ flower

57. Plants and humans are similar in some of their basic needs to survive such as....

ⓐ sunlight and rocks. ⓑ water and air. ⓒ carbon dioxide and soil ⓓ soil and water.

58. There are...................... in the plant's roots that help the plant to get more water and nutrients

ⓐ vessels ⓑ root hairs ⓒ stomata ⓓ flowers

59. ....give plant leaves green color

ⓐ stem ⓑ root ⓒ stem ⓓ chlorophyll

60. All the following parts are important for plants to make photosynthesis process except.

ⓐ roots ⓑ leaves ⓒ stems ⓓ flowers

61. Plants are from .... that get their energy from the sun to produce their food

ⓐ decomposers ⓑ consumers ⓒ Producers ⓓ nonliving things

62. Burdock seeds have spines, so they can ....

ⓐ float on water ⓑ travel by wind ⓒ stick to animal fur ⓓ be eaten by animals

63. A community that includes living organisms and nonliving things is known as ....

ⓐ digestive system ⓑ respiratory system ⓒ ecosystem ⓓ vascular system

64. Stomata are present on plant's .... to allow air to pass through it

ⓐ roots ⓑ stems ⓒ leaves ⓓ flowers

65. Many insects are considered as..........

ⓐ producers ⓑ decomposers ⓒ primary consumers ⓓ secondary consumers

66. The plant's...................... anchor it in the soil

ⓐ leaves ⓑ stems ⓒ roots ⓓ flowers

67. A snake is a predator for mice, while snake is considered as a prey for ....

ⓐ rabbit ⓑ frog ⓒ eagle ⓓ deer



68. .... can make their own food

ⓐ Plants only ⓑ Animals only ⓒ Humans only ⓓ Plants and some animals

69. What organisms depend on other organisms for their food?

ⓐ rabbit ⓑ cactus ⓒ flower ⓓ acacia tree

70. Sunlight and carbon dioxide gas are collected by plant's .... to make its food

ⓐ roots ⓑ stems ⓒ leaves ⓓ flowers

71. Living organisms that can absorb sunlight to make their own food are................

ⓐ animals only ⓑ plants only ⓒ humans and plants ⓓ animals and plants

72. The green plants can make their own food through...........

ⓐ roots ⓑ stems ⓒ leaves ⓓ flowers

73. All the following are considered as a source of energy for hawks, except..............

ⓐ snakes ⓑ birds ⓒ squirrels ⓓ seeds

74. When the plant seed begins to grow and makes sprouts this process is Called....

ⓐ respiration ⓑ germination ⓒ absorption ⓓ reproduction

75. Fox feed on rabbit , fox is considered from ....

ⓐ producers ⓑ consumers ⓒ decomposers ⓓ all the previous answers

76. Wing-shaped seeds can disperse by .... easily

ⓐ air ⓑ sunlight ⓒ Water ⓓ animals

77. All the following from decomposers except..............

ⓐ bacteria ⓑ fungi ⓒ mold ⓓ lion

78. The .... is the reproductive part of the plant.

ⓐ flower ⓑ stem ⓒ leaves ⓓ roots

79. Caracal obtains its energy by eating. ....

ⓐ shark ⓑ grass ⓒ mice ⓓ butterfly

80. ....plant has climb stems

ⓐ Potato ⓑ Tomato ⓒ Vine ⓓ Pine

81. Which one of the following living organisms can make its own food? ....

ⓐ Grass ⓑ A worm ⓒ A bird ⓓ A rodent

82. All the following are from the plant basic needs except ....

ⓐ water ⓑ air ⓒ soil ⓓ sunlight

83 Secondary consumers can eat only ....

ⓐ decomposers ⓑ producers ⓒ primary consumers ⓓ tertiary consumers

84 Without .... the plants can't grow well.

ⓐ insects ⓑ rocks ⓒ sunlight ⓓ moon

85 Leaves of green plants absorb the sunlight to combine water with................ to produce their own food

ⓐ oxygen gas ⓑ soil ⓒ carbon dioxide gas ⓓ roots

86 Photosynthesis takes place inside the chloroplasts of plant cells. What type of gas does a plant release during photosynthesis?

ⓐ Nitrogen ⓑ Hydrogen ⓒ Oxygen ⓓ Carbon dioxide

87 If there is no primary consumers in an ecosystem, the producers will ....

ⓐ increase ⓑ decrease ⓒ die ⓓ not be affected

88 .... allows carbon dioxide to enter the leaves

ⓐ Stomata ⓑ Chloroplasts ⓒ Chlorophyll ⓓ Roots

89 If we put some bean seeds in a................ facing the sunlight, it may germinate

ⓐ dry paper towel ⓑ wet paper towel ⓒ plastic plate ⓓ metric ruler

90 Plants use energy from sunlight to produce their food from water and carbon dioxide through a process called ....

ⓐ proliferation ⓑ photosynthesis ⓒ growing ⓓ breathing

91 All ....need a source of energy.

ⓐ Oceans ⓑ Metals ⓒ Rocks ⓓ living things

92 What is the scientific term for the complex interactions between producers, consumers, and predators?

ⓐ A suitable environment ⓑ Food chain ⓒ Food web ⓓ The natural habitat

93 All the following organisms are consumers, except. ....

ⓐ Deers ⓑ crocodiles ⓒ rabbits ⓓ millipedes

94 Nearly all plants are considered as..........

ⓐ consumer organisms. ⓑ Non living things. ⓒ decomposer organisms ⓓ producer organisms.

95 Wind play an important role in dispersing .... seeds.

ⓐ small light ⓑ big heavy ⓒ sticky ⓓ floating

96 Living organisms that cannot make their own food are..........

ⓐ animals and plants ⓑ decomposers and producers ⓒ consumers and decomposers ⓓ consumers and producers





97. The process which happens to all dead organisms is known as .... process
   - a) photosynthesis
   - b) decomposition
   - c) breathing
   - d) breathing

98. The .... energy that comes from the Sun is important for the photosynthesis process.
   - a) sound
   - b) light
   - c) kinetic
   - d) potential

99. The predator in a food web usually eats more than one type of ....
   - a) producers
   - b) consumers
   - c) decomposers
   - d) plants

100. All the following are types of food for primary consumers, except ....
   - a) grasses
   - b) Seeds
   - c) fruits
   - d) eagles

101. In plant's leaves, light energy is converted into.................. energy during photosynthesis.
   - a) sound
   - b) electric
   - c) chemical
   - d) kinetic

102. All the following living organisms are decomposers, except ....
   - a) fungi
   - b) bacteria
   - c) slugs
   - d) hyenas

103. In the decomposition process, the role of .... comes before the role of ....
   - a) scavengers - decomposers
   - b) decomposers - scavengers
   - c) consumers - producers.
   - d) predators - producers.

104. The nutrients that resulted from decomposition and returned to the ecosystem can be used directly by ....
   - a) consumers
   - b) producers
   - c) predators
   - d) decomposers

105. It is better for any predator to depend on .... to get its energy and survive.
   - a) one species of consumers only
   - b) many species of consumers
   - c) one species of decomposers only
   - d) many species of decomposers

106. ....are living organisms that can make their food directly from the light energy of the Sun.
   - a) Worms
   - b) Grasses only
   - c) Trees only
   - d) Grasses and trees

107. The energy can flow directly..........
   - a) from a plant to an eagle.
   - b) from an ant to an eagle.
   - c) from a snake to an eagle.
   - d) from an eagle to a snake.

108. There is an energy flow between all the following two living organisms, except................
   - a) a lion and a deer
   - b) a tomato plant and a potato plant
   - c) a human and a fish.
   - d) a predator and its prey

109. The mouse eats grass and seeds, while the owl eats the mouse. This is an example of ....
   - a) meat eating animals
   - b) food web
   - c) plant eating animals
   - d) food chain



Question 02 put (√) or (×)

1. Light is important for plant growth. ✓
2. The light energy allows carbon dioxide gas to combine with water inside the plant leaves to make glucose. ✓
3. Soil is among the basic needs of a plant. ✗
4. Plants and humans are similar in the way of getting food. ✗
5. Carbon dioxide gas is one of the plant needs that helps it to grow and survive ✓
6. Glucose sugar that is produced by producers has a low amount of energy. ✗
7. Phloem transports food materials downward from the leaves to other parts of the plant. ✓
8. There are many ways of seeds dispersal in nature. ✓
9. Plants have unique structures that help them make their own food using sunlight. ✓
10. Birds eat insects as a prey to get their energy. ✓
11. The plant grows well and healthy with green leaves in the absence of light. ✗
12. There are some activities that don't need energy like listening to music. ✗
13. Plant's stem has hairs that absorb oxygen gas from the air. ✗
14. Tomato seeds are light so they can disperse through air. ✗
15. The blood flows in all directions within the blood vessels. ✗
16. Human can eat plants and animals. ✓
17. Xylem is important for plants to transfer water from plant's roots to leaves. ✓
18. Human could be one of the ways of seed dispersal. ✓
19. The leaves of pine trees are flat and wide. ✗
20. Recycling nutrients back to the ecosystem is the main function of the consumers ✗
21. Hawks, crocodiles and sharks are predators. ✓
22. When the plant makes photosynthesis process, its leaves become weak and yellow. ✗
23. Both of bread mold and mushroom are two types of bacteria. ✗
24. Vines have a kind of stems called climb stems. ✓
25. Living organisms depend on each other to get energy. ✓



26. Stem of the plant absorbs water from the soil. ✗
27. Scavengers decompose dead plants and animals into nutrients that can be returned to the ecosystem. ✗
28. During photosynthesis process, plant absorbs carbon dioxide gas from air through stomata. ✓
29. Both of bread mold fungus and house fly are decomposers. ✗
30. There are tiny holes opening on the surface of stem that allow gases to pass into the plant. ✗
31. Producers and consumers use carbon dioxide gas for making their food. ✗
32. The method of seed dispersal depends on the shape, size of the seeds ✓
33. The predator is the consumer eaten by another consumer. ✗
34. Grass and Snake, is a "Prey-Predator" relationship. ✗
35. In an ecosystem that contains rabbits, mice, eagles and snakes only, if snakes disappear completely, so eagles will disappear completely. ✗
36. Plants use the energy of the sunlight to make their own food. ✓
37. Seeds can germinate without soil. ✓
38. Dandelion seeds have spines, so they stick to animal fur. ✗
39. plants make their own food and use the energy which they have got from the food to grow. ✓
40. Coconut seeds can float on water. ✓
41. Air enters the leaf of plant through stomata. ✓
42. The plant that left in the dark has large numbers of green leaves ✗
43. The plant can make its own food in the absence of water. ✗
44. Human circulatory system consists of the heart and the lungs. ✗
45. Like the human circulatory system, the plant has transport system transports nutrients and water . ✓
46. The first link in any food chain is a consumer. ✗
47. Plants and humans need water and air to live. ✓
48. Photosynthesis process happened in plant seed ✗
49. Water and nutrients reach the plant's leaves with the help of roots only. ✗
50. Plant's seeds are formed inside the flowers. ✓
51. Chlorophyll helps the plant leaves to absorb sunlight to make photosynthesis process. ✓
52. Energy does not flow between two consumers at the beginning of a food chain ✓

53. If we put the plant's seeds in a place containing minerals and water, it will grow. ✔
54. Hyenas, Vultures, Crabs and Houseflies are examples of scavengers. ✔
55. Each part of the plant has its own function. ✔
56. Birds are secondary consumers because they eat insects that feed on plants ✔
57. Plants and animals can make their own food by themselves. ✘
58. Dead organisms don't need energy. ✔
59. Chlorophyll in plant's roots absorbs sunlight. ✘
60. There is no interaction between the components of an ecosystem. ✘
61. All plants have roots, stems and leaves. ✔
62. Food web is the interconnected food chains that shows many different feeding relationships. ✔
63. Plants need water and air only to grow. ✘
64. Recycling of waste materials reduces pollution and the size of landfills. ✔
65. Living organisms need energy and gases from the air to survive and grow. ✔
66. winds help tomato seed to disperse. ✘
67. Green plants can grow in a dark room. ✘
68. People and engineers must share scientists in restoration ecology. ✔
69. Photosynthesis process takes place in the plant roots. ✘
70. Arteries are vessels in human circulatory system that carry blood rich in carbon dioxide gas. ✘
71. Xylem helps the plant to get water from the soil. ✘
72. Phloem transports water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves ✘
73. Seeds with good taste can be eaten and dispersed by animals. ✔
74. Human and animals can live without plants ✘
75. The plant absorbs carbon dioxide from the air to make its own food. ✔
76. Food web shows interaction between many living organisms. ✔
77. Plants have unique structures that help them make their own food using sun light ✔
78. There is no energy flow between living organisms that live in seas and oceans. ✘
79. Hard works or severe physical exercises need a lot of energy. ✔



80. Consumers depend on the Sun indirectly to get their food. ✓
81. 5Hawks cannot eat some types of food like plant leaves. ✓
82. The food web describes energy flow and feeding interactions between living organisms in an ecosystem. ✓
83. Plants and humans are similar in the way of getting food. ✗
84. Plants need sunlight, oxygen gas and water to make its own food. ✗
85. Eagle is a tertiary consumer, where it is a large meat-eating animal. ✓
86. Sheep feed on grass , so it considered as a consumers ✓
87. In a food chain, the energy transfers from eagles to mice. ✗
88. producers recycle nutrients back into the ecosystem through the They process of decomposition ✗
89. Nutrients that present in living organisms bodies returned to the ecosystem after death. ✓
90. lion feed on fox , lion is considered as a predator ✓
91. A hawk can get directly its needed energy by eating beetles. ✗
92. The reproductive parts of many plants are flowers. ✓
93. Producers form their own food, while decomposers return nutrients back to the ecosystem. ✓
94. snake and fox are example of consumers ✓
95. The human circulatory system transports water, oxygen and nutrient throughout the human body. ✓
96. Xylem vessels transport water and minerals in all directions. ✗
97. Sunlight is not important for the plant's growth ✗
98. Water and carbon dioxide are absorbed by plant's root to help the plant to grow. ✗
99. Roots of plants collect sunlight and carbon dioxide gas from air. ✗
100. Potato plants have stems called tubers. ✓
101. Photosynthesis process produces carbon dioxide gas that help animals and humans to breathe. ✗
102. At the beginning of germinating some bean seeds, they can grow without soil or sunlight. ✗
103. Human, animals and plants need food and water to survive. ✓
104. Both plants and humans need gases to survive. ✓
105. All plants need the same way to disperse their seeds. ✗
106. The first link in any food chain is a consumer. ✗

107. Food web made up of 2 food chains or more ✓
108. We can live without moonlight, but we cannot live without sunlight. ✓
109. All living organisms don't need energy to survive. ✗
110. Decomposers include mushroom fungus and slugs. ✓
111. There are some consumers that can eat both plants and animals. ✓
112. It is difficult to make a food web if we don't know the type of food that each consumer eats. ✓
113. Both of small light seeds and big heavy seeds can disperse by wind. ✗
114. The predator is a consumer that eats another animal. ✓
115. Food chain is the transferring of energy from living organism to another in ecosystem ✓
116. food chains start with producer ✓
117. Air enters plants through their roots. ✗
118. The plant is fixed in the soil by the help of its roots. ✓
119. A tree trunk is a type of stems called runners. ✗
120. All seeds need soil in its initial growth. ✗

Question 3 — Complete the following sentences using words between brackets

1. The .... captures sunlight to help the plant do photosynthesis. (chlorophyll - flower)
2. They are animals that eat dead plants and animals (scavengers – producers)
3. Veins carry blood rich in ....(oxygen - carbon dioxide)
4. In longer food chains, ... are classified into primary, secondary and tertiary. (producers - consumers)
5. ...... carry blood rich in oxygen. (Arteries - Veins)
6. Plants are .... that get energy from the sunlight to make their own food. (decomposers - producers)
7. Plants need .... to grow. (shelter - sunlight)
8. Plants absorb ...... from the air to make their own food. (oxygen - carbon dioxide)
9. .... allow(s) air to move in and out the leaves. (Stomata - Phloem)
10. .... absorbs light energy to help the plant make its food. (Chloroplast - Root)
11. .... consume the remains of dead animals and plants. (Consumers - Decomposers)
12. Plants produce .... during photosynthesis that helps them grow, heal and reproduce. (oxygen - glucose)

13. Any food chain begins with producers and ends with ....(producers - decomposers)
14. .... transports the food of the plant from the leaves to all the parts of the plant. (Xylem - Phloem)
15. A rabbit is an example of ....(producers – consumers)
16. Xylem helps the plant transport water and minerals from the roots (upwards - in all directions)
17. Arteries carry blood from the heart and the .... to all the body parts. (lungs - brain)
18. The phloem vessels carry .... from the leaves to all the plant parts. (water - sugars)
19. The consumer that feeds on an animal which in turn feeds on producers is called a .... consumer. (primary - secondary)
20. The food chain begins with .... organisms . (producer - consumer)
21. A seed that is light and has wing-shaped structure can be dispersed easily by ....(air - water)
22. The .... helps to support the plant. It holds the leaves up to get sunlight to make food. (stem - flower)
23. ..... is a miniature plant waiting for the suitable conditions to grow(Seed-Bud)

Question 4 Complete the following sentences

1. There are smaller vessels that transfer..... water.....and nutrients from the plant's stem to ..... the leaves.....
2. Living organisms include ...... producers....... , consumers and decomposers.
3. ..... Leaves..... is part of plant which collect sunlight and plant make food in it
4. The most common producers are ...... plants.......
5. Plants make their energy in the form of ..... glucose.....sugar during photosynthesis process.
6. The interaction among many food chains is known as ..... food web........
7. There are tiny holes in the plant's leaves called..... stomata.....that allow gases to move in or out the plant
8. Hawks attack rabbits to get their energy, while rabbits feed on .... plants......to get their energy.
9. ..... Air.....- ..... water..... and .... sun light......from the basic needs of plant to grow
10. The light energy that is produced from the...... sun.......passes through all living organisms on the Earth.
11. Plants produce .... oxygen gas.....and .... glucose sugar.....during photosynthesis process.
12. Plant's leaves during photosynthesis process produce..... sugars....., starches, fats and...... proteins....that the plant needs to survive

13. Both ...... consumers....... organisms and........ decomposers.....organisms cannot produce their own food.
14. The blood and other fluids are transported throughout the body by the ... circulatory....... system.
15. There are two types of vessels in the human circulatory system which are ...... arteries.... and ..... veins.....
16. The plant makes sugar in its..... leaves.....during photosynthesis process.
17. ...... Maple....seeds and dandelion seeds can travel by wind because they are.... light seeds......
18. Transport system in the plant consists of two types of vessels which are .... xylem......_and ..... phloem.....
19. Inside the green plant, sunlight allows carbon dioxide to combine with ..... water ....._ that is absorbed from the soil by plant's ..... roots.....
20. Without... stomata.......in the leaves of plants, gases can't move in or out of plant.
21. ...... Xylem....in plant's stem carry water from the .... roots......to the leaves.
22. ...... circulatory....system consist of heart and blood vessels transport nutrients and oxygen to the cells and organs
23. The stems that are extended above the ground are called .... runners......
24. in plant's leaves, ... light ....energy is converted into..... chemical .....energy during photosynthesis process.
25. Pine trees have ..... narrow.....leaves that look like... needles.......
26. There are many kinds of stems on plants like ..... climb stem.....in vines and ...... tubers....in potato.
27. ...... Photosynthesis process....is the process by which plant make food in presence of air, carbon dioxide and water
28. The presence of .... root hairs ......in plant's roots help it to absorb more ..... water..... and nutrients from the soil.
29. The plants use the light of ..... the sun.....to make their own food.
30. Plants are able to produce their own food in a form of .... glucose......
31. The stem carries water and nutrients from ..... roots..... to ...... leaves.... of the plant.
32. Bread mold and mushroom are two types of ..... decomposers........
33. The presence of .... water..... , ... sun light .... and air is very important for plants to grow.
34. An area that provides food, water and shelter to all living organisms which live in it, is known as...... ecosystem.......
35. Plants absorb .... water......and..... nutrients.....from the soil through their ... roots.......
36. Both humans and animals cannot produce their own.... food.........
37. Different plants have three main common structures which are stem, ... leaves......and ..... roots.....

38. Air enters plants through stomata on their..... leaves.....while it enters the human body through..... nose.....and .... mouth.....
39. Sun light energy converts.... carbon dioxide....and..... water....into glucose inside the plant's leaves.
40. Human circulatory system consists of the.... heart......and .... blood vessels......
41. Human and animals get energy from.... food......
42. Sunlight energy converts...... water.......and ...... carbon dioxide gas.......into glucose inside the plant leaves.
43. Plants make their own food through..... photosynthesis .....process that takes place in their..... leaves.....
44. The sugar that is produced from photosynthesis process provides the plant with ..... energy.....it needs to grow
45. Living organism which are responsible for recycling nutrients back into the ecosystem through the process of decomposition are known as ..... decomposers........
46. Plant absorb .... Carbon dioxide......gas from air during photosynthesis process
47. Soil is the source of ..... water.....and nutrients which the plant need to make its own food.
48. The green color of plant's leaves is due to the presence of...... chlorophyll....that absorbs energy from... the sun light.......
49. There are vessels called..... xylem.....in the plant that transport water and nutrients to other parts of plant.
50. Arteries carry blood rich in ..... glucose.....and oxygen from the heart to.... all body cells......
51. Arteries carry blood rich in.... oxygen......gas
52. Shrubs have ..... wood..... stems, while most flowers have ..... up right.....stems.
53. Arteries carry oxygen and nutrients from .... the heart ......to all body parts, while
54. Plant's roots .... fix......the plant in the soil and absorb ..... nutrients.....and water from the soil.
55. Flowers of the plant produce .... seeds...... that help it to.... reproduce......
56. Some seeds can be transported from one place to another by floating on water As..... coconut.....seeds or traveling by wind as ..... maple.....seeds.
57. In a food chain, the energy flows from...... primary.......consumer to a secondary consumer
58. Decomposers are responsible for ..... recycling........nutrients to the soil, that are needed for plants growth.
59. Some plants may not depend on .... the soil......as they grow in the water.
60. Decomposers and ...... consumers......._depend on producers to get their energy.
61. Decomposition process takes place on land as well as under... water..........
62. All living organisms need ...... energy.......to do their activities and to carry out their life processes.

Question 5 Correct the underlined words

No.	Statement	Correction
1	Flowers of plants produce root hairs that help the plant to reproduce.	seeds
2	producers organisms cannot make their own food by photosynthesis process	consumers
3	Oxygen gas is absorbed by plant's leaves to make photosynthesis process.	Carbon dioxide
4	Veins carry blood rich in oxygen and nutrients.	arteries
5	There are tiny holes on the stem to allow gases passes into the plant	leaves
6	The plant can absorb more water and nutrients from the soil by the help of xylem that are found in the roots.	root hairs
7	The leaves of pine trees are flat and wide.	narrow
8	Each of xylem in plants and veins in human are two-ways vessels.	one-way
9	Tomato and coconut seeds being eaten by animals and come out with their stool.	apple
10	Most flowers have wood stems.	Upright
11	Human circulatory system consists of the lungs and blood vessels.	heart
12	Animals and people can't live without carbon dioxide gas to breathe	oxygen
13	Stomata allow water to move into and out of the plant.	gases
14	Chlorophyll in plant's roots absorbs energy from the sunlight.	leaves
15	Plant's leaves absorb water and nutrients from the soil.	roots
16	Burdock seeds are light seeds.	spiny
17	Phloem tubes carry water and nutrient from the roots to the leaves.	xylem
18	Humans can get their food from air and animals.	plants
19	During photosynthesis process, light energy is transformed into sound energy.	chemical
20	Tree trunks are climb stems.	wood
21	Consumer are living organisms that get their food through decomposing the organic wastes	decomposers
22	Chlorophyll in plant's roots absorbs energy from the sunlight.	leaves
23	Plants make glucose during respiration process that provides them with energy.	photosynthesis
24	There are smaller vessels that connect the root to the leaves	stem
25	Potato plant's stems called runners that extend underground.	tubers
26	The stems that extend above and along the ground are called tubers.	runners
27	When a plant is placed in sunlight, its leaves become pale green.	dark green

28	Blood rich with oxygen gas is carried by veins from the heart to the body parts.	arteries
29	Xylem tubes inside the leaves transport food materials downward from the leaves to other parts of the plant.	phloem
30	Plant's leaves help it to be fixed in the soil.	roots
31	Respiration process helps the plant to make its own food.	Photosynthesis
32	Coconut seeds disperse by wind.	water

Question 6 Write the scientific term for each of the following

1	A part of the plant that fix it in the soil.	Plant's roots
2	A group of living organisms that can live on decaying organisms	Decomposers
3	A part of the plant that supports its leaves and flowers.	stem
4	It is a model that shows a linear set of feeding relationships and energy movement among living things within specific species.	Food chain
5	A substance that is produced from the plant during photosynthesis process and provides it with its needed energy.	sugar
6	A community that contains living organisms and nonliving things	ecosystem
7	Tubes in the plant that transport food materials from the leaves to other parts of the plant.	Phloem
8	They are organisms that break down the remains of dead plants and animals into nutrients that return to the ecosystem.	decomposers
9	The process by which plant can make its own food	photosynthesis process
10	It is a process through which the nutrients found in dead organisms bodies return back to the ecosystem.	decomposition process
11	The gas which is released from plants during photosynthesis.	oxygen gas
12	A group of living organisms that can produce their own food.	Producers
13	Blood vessels carry blood from the body parts and return it back to the heart.	veins
14	They are animals that eat plants.	Producers
15	The human body system that is responsible for transportation of blood and other fluids throughout the body.	circulatory system
16	They are organisms that feed on dead organisms bodies and break them down into smaller pieces.	scavengers
17	The kind of plant's stem in vines.	Climb stems
18	Vessels in plant through which water and nutrients move up from roots to leaves.	xylem)
19	It is found in plant's leaves that gives them green color and absorbs energy from the sunlight.	chlorophyll



No.	Statement	Answer
20	The stems that are extended above and along the ground.	Runners
21	It is a process through which humans can make new products from waste materials.	recycling process
22	The system that transports water, minerals, and sugars throughout the plant body.	transport system
23	It is a model that shows one linear set of feeding relationships and energy flow between living organisms.	food chain
24	A blood vessel that carries blood rich in carbon dioxide and low in oxygen	vein
25	It is the primary source of energy for all living organisms on the Earth.	sun
26	The gas that the plant needs to make photosynthesis process.	Carbon dioxide
27	They are consumers which feed on secondary consumers	tertiary consumers
28	A type of sugar produced by the plant during photosynthesis process.	glucose
29	They are scientists who work on restoration projects to have a stable environment for plants to survive.	Ecologist
30	The process by which plants make their own food by using the energy of sunlight.	photosynthesis process
31	Living organisms that both humans and animals need to survive.	plants
32	The process of producing new plants.	Plant reproduction
33	The gas that is produced from photosynthesis process	Oxygen gas
34	A plant part that anchors it in the soil.	root
35	The sugar that is formed inside plants during photosynthesis process	Glucose
36	Parts of the plant where sunlight allows carbon dioxide to combine with water during photosynthesis process.	plant leaves
37	Living organisms depend on other living organisms in their food .	consumers
38	The transfer of seeds from one place to another.	seed dispersal
39	The plant part that supports it and holds the leaves.	Stem
40	It is a form of energy that changes into chemical energy during photosynthesis process.	light energy
41	A liquid substance that plants, animals and human need to survive.	water
42	Living organisms that can make their own food by the photosynthesis process	Producers
43	The animal that is eaten by another animal.	prey
44	The gas that is present in air and necessary for the formation of plant food.	carbon dioxide





No.	Statement	Answer
45	The suitable ecosystem for plant-community ecologists to do their researches	Prairie
46	It is a process through which decomposers can recycle nutrients back into the soil.	Decomposition process
47	The consumer that hunts and eats another animal.	Predator
48	Parts of the plant that are responsible for reproduction.	flowers
49	The plant that has a tuber stem.	potato plant
50	Small structures in the plant's roots that increase the absorption of water and nutrients from the soil.	Root hairs
51	The process that takes place inside plants through which we can get oxygen.	Photosynthesis process
52	The process by which the plant combines water, carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight to make their own food.	Photosynthesis
53	A gas produced during photosynthesis and is needed for respiration of living organisms.	Oxygen gas
54	A gas taken from the air by leaves to help the plant to make its own food.	Carbon dioxide
55	Blood vessels carry blood from the heart to all body parts.	arteries
56	A system of tubes through which water, nutrients and plant food are carried all over the plant.	transport system
57	A type of living organisms that can produce its own food by absorbing sunlight.	plants
58	The source of energy of plant to make photosynthesis process.	sun
59	Organisms that use human clothes or animal bodies or even wind to disperse their seeds to new habitats.	Plants
60	Narrow holes spread on the surface of plant's leaves that allow gases to come in and out the plant.	stomata

Question 7 — Give reason for each of the following

1. Chlorophyll in plant's leaves has an important role in photosynthesis process.
   Because chlorophyll absorbs energy of sun light to make photosynthesis process
2. Sunlight is important for all living organisms
   Because plant absorb sun light during photosynthesis process to make it food then human and animals eat these plants
3. Xylem vessels are important for the plant
   Because xylem transport water and nutrients to plant's leaves
4. Consumers depend on producers to get their energy
   Because consumers cannot make their own food
5. Roots have important role in photosynthesis process of plants.
   Because roots absorb water and nutrients from the soil



6. Decomposers have great economical and environmental importance
Because it recycles nutrients back into the ecosystem – increase soil fertility

7. Plant leaves have green color.
Because of chlorophyll

8. The presence of stomata on the surface of plant's leaves
To allow gases to move into and out of the plant

9. Burdock seed can stick to animal fur
Because burdock seeds have spines

10. Plants' roots play a very important role for the plants' survival. Explain
Roots absorb water and minerals from soil to the rest of plant

11. Xylem in plant is a one-way vessel.
Because xylem carry water and nutrients from root to leaves (upward) .

12. Flowers are important parts for the plant
Because flowers produce seeds which help plant to reproduce

13. The presence of hairlike structure in plant's roots.
To increase the amount of absorbed water

14. Some plants don't need soil as a basic need
Some plants grow in water – other plants can grow on other plant

15. Plants are very important for other living organisms. Explain
Because plant take carbon dioxide gas from air and produce oxygen gas that is living organisms used to breath .

16. Photosynthesis process is important for plants to survive.
Because plant make its own food through photosynthesis process

17. Green plants can make their own food
Because plant make photosynthesis process

18. Seeds of maple or dandelion plants can disperse through wind easily
Because they are light seeds

19. Soil fertility depends on decomposers.
Because decomposer return nutrients of dead organisms back to the soil

20. There is no life on Earth in the absence of plants. Because during
Photosynthesis process plant produce carbon dioxide living organisms need to respire (breath)

21. Human needs to eat some animals and plants
To get his needed energy and to do activities

22. Circulatory system has an important role for human to survive.
Because circulatory system transport blood to all body

23. All the food chains begin with the producer organism
because producers makes its own food by itself by photosynthesis process

24. Burdock seeds can stick to animal fur
Because burdock seeds have spines

25. Human needs to eat some animals and plants.
To get energy

Question 8 What happens if ... ?

1. A plant is placed in a dark place for many days.
Water and nutrients cannot transport to leaves
2. All primary consumers disappear from a certain food chain
the secondary consumers will move away to another ecosystem to search for food or they will die.
3. Plants can't produce glucose sugar during photosynthesis process
Plant will die because plant cannot get the needed energy to grow
4. All types of decomposers are absent from an ecosystem
nutrients will not return back to the soil - nutrients will not return back to the soil
5. We put a seed of bean in a soil.
It will germinate and grow well
6. We put a bean seed in a wet paper towel for more than two months.
It will germinate and after while it will die
7. We put a green plant in a dark room for many days
Leaves will be yellow then plant will die because it cannot make its own food through photosynthesis process
8. We remove the flowers of a plant
Plant cannot produce seeds for reproduction
9. Stomata of a plant get closed for long time
Gases cannot move into or out of the plant leaves and plant will die
10. The plant doesn't have roots.
Plant cannot absorb water from the soil and also cannot be fixed in soil
11. There is no decomposition process done on the Earth.
Dead bodies will not be decomposed
12. A hawk is placed in an ecosystem that doesn't contain any living organisms except plants.
The hawk moves away to search for food in another ecosystem
13. There is no sunlight reaches the Earth's surface
the plant cannot make their own food by photosynthesis process.
14. A plant is placed in a dark place for many days.
It cannot make photosynthesis process and it will die

Question 9 Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A)

1

	(A)		(B)	
1	Carbon dioxide gas	a	without its energy, photosynthesis process cannot begin.	1 – E
2	Oxygen gas	b	it combines with oxygen inside the plant leaves to produce glucose sugar	2 – C
3	Water	c	it is absorbed by plant roots from the soil.	3 – D
4	Sunlight	d	it combines with water inside the plant leaves to produce glucose sugar	4 - A

2

	(A)		(B)	
1	Roots	a	allow gases to come in and out the plant.	1 -C
2	Stems	b	collect sunlight and carbon dioxide gas which combines with water to help the plant to make its own food.	2 -D
3	Leaves	c	absorb water and nutrients from the soil.	3 -B
4	Stomata	d	transport nutrients and water from the roots to all parts of the plant.	4 -A
		e	absorbs oxygen gas from the soil.	

3

	(A)		(B)	
1	producers	a	Made up of several interconnected food chains	1-C
2	decomposers	b	Is the main source of energy	2-D
3	sun	c	Get energy from the sun to make its own food	3-B
4	Food web	d	Increase soil fertility	4-A

4

	(A)		(B)	
1	Photosynthesis process	a	it is a process in which the blood carry oxygen to all body parts.	1-C
2	Decomposition process	b	it is a process in which the nutrients are returned to the ecosystem	2-B
		c	it is a process through which producers can make their own food.	

5

	(A)		(B)	
1	Photosynthesis process	a	it produces nutrients which is important for soil fertility.	1-C
2	Respiration process	b	it produces light which is important for plants.	2-D
3	Decomposition process	c	it produces oxygen gas which is important for breathing.	3-A
4	The sun	d	it produces carbon dioxide gas which is important for plants.	4-B

6

	(A)		(B)	
1	Sunlight	a	is absorbed by the roots of the plant.	1-B
2	Soil	b	is necessary for plant's growth.	2-C
3	Water	c	is not a basic need for plant growth.	3-A
4	Oxygen	d	a gas which is produced during photosynthesis process.	4-D
		e	a gas which is the plant uses during photosynthesis process.	

7

	(A)		(B)	
1	Arteries	a	give the plant support.	1-D
2	Veins	b	give the plant green color	2-C
3	Stem	c	carries carbon dioxide and is low in nutrients and oxygen back to heart	3-A
4	Chlorophyll	d	carry blood rich with oxygen and glucose away from the heart to organs, muscles, bones, and cells	4-B

8

	(A)		(B)	
1	Leaves	a	Absorb water and nutrients from the soil	1-B
2	Root	b	Absorb sun light	2-A
3	stem	c	Transport water and nutrients from root to leaves	3-C

Question 10 Answer the following questions

ⓐ **Study the following figure that shows the recycling nutrients back into the soil, then complete the sentences below:**



1. Photosynthesis process is done by ....a plant...., so it is a producer.
2. Decomposition process is done by_... bacteria......, so they are decomposers.
3. The insect is a_..... primary ....consumer, because it eats the plant.
4. The large meat-eating animal is the .. eagle
5. When the eagle dies, its nutrients return back to the soil with the help of .. bacteria....

ⓑ **Complete the following sentences by using the words between brackets:**

(primary consumers - producers - secondary consumer)

1. In any food chain, plants are considered as..... Producers......
2. If a frog eats an insect that feeds on plants, this means that the frog is a .. secondary consumer.......
3. Humans can eat producers and .... primary consumers.....

ⓒ **Study the following food web, then choose the correct answer below:**



1. When .... disappear from this food web, birds are moving away to search for food in another ecosystem.
   (butterflies only - worms only -grasshoppers only -primary consumers)
2. Grasshoppers may die when there is no ....
   (birds -snakes – grasses - butterflies)

ⓓ **Complete the following sentences using the words below:**

(primary consumers - food web - food)

1. We cannot make a food web, if we don't know the types of... food ..that the animals eat.
2. The interconnected food chains are known as ... food web ....
3. An eagle can eat rabbits and mice, which are considered as ...... primary consumers .....

تم بحمد الله،



الاختبارات الشهرية

لشهر أكتوبر ٢٠٢٢

Mathematics - Science - English

5th PRIMARY

First Term

للمدارس التجريبية
والخاصة لغات

Test 1

Total mark

15

Question 1

(5 marks)

A Choose the correct answer :

1 The system that moves blood in the human body is called .... system.

ⓐ digestive ⓑ respiratory ⓒ circulatory ⓓ nervous

2 Photosynthesis process produces ....

ⓐ glucose sugar in consumers. ⓑ glucose sugar in producers.

ⓒ water in consumers. ⓓ water in decomposers.

3 Stomata are present on plant's .... to allow air to pass through it.

ⓐ roots ⓑ stems ⓒ leaves ⓓ flowers

4 All the following living organisms are decomposers, except ....

ⓐ fungi. ⓑ bacteria. ⓒ slugs. ⓓ hyenas.

B Give a reason for :

Seeds of maple or dandelion plants can disperse through wind easily.

....

Question 2

(5 marks)

A Put (✔) or (✘) :

1 The plant can make its own food in the absence of water. ( )

2 Producers and consumers use carbon dioxide gas for making their food. ( )

3 During photosynthesis process, the plant makes sugars, starches, proteins and fats that help it to survive. ( )

4 Hawks cannot eat some types of food like plant leaves. ( )

B What happens if ... ?

All types of decomposers are absent from an ecosystem.

....

Question 3

(5 marks)

A Write the scientific term of each of the following :

1. It is a process through which the nutrients found in dead organisms bodies return back to the ecosystem. (..........................)
2. Tubes in the plant that transport food materials from the leaves to other parts of the plant. (..........................)
3. Parts of the plant that are responsible for reproduction. (..........................)

B Complete the following sentences :

1. There are many kinds of stems on plants like .... in vines and .... in potato.
2. Arteries carry oxygen and nutrients from the .... to all body parts, while .... in plant's stem carries water from the roots to the leaves.

Test 2

Total mark
....
15

Question 1

(5 marks)

A Choose the correct answer :

1. A snake is a predator for mice, while snake is considered as a prey for ....
   (a) rabbit. (b) frog. (c) eagle. (d) deer.
2. Hydroponic system should be full of .... and ....
   (a) water – oil. (b) sunlight – water.
   (c) sand – water. (d) water – minerals.
3. In photosynthesis process, plant produces .... to get energy.
   (a) oxygen gas (b) sugar
   (c) carbon dioxide gas (d) water
4. Many insects are considered as ....
   (a) producers. (b) decomposers.
   (c) primary consumers. (d) secondary consumers.

B Give a reason for :

Scavengers must work on dead bodies before decomposers.

....

Question 2

(5 marks)

A Put (✔) or (✗) :

1. In a food chain, the energy transfers from eagles to mice. ( )
2. Chlorophyll helps the plant leaves to absorb sunlight to make photosynthesis process. ( )
3. All plants need the same way to disperse their seeds. ( )
4. Human circulatory system consists of the heart and the lungs. ( )

B What happens if ... ?

Plants can't get carbon dioxide gas from air.

....



Question 3

(5 marks)

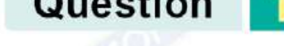
A Write the scientific term of each of the following :

1. A group of living organisms that can produce their own food. (..........................)
2. Small structures in the plant's roots that increase the absorption of water and nutrients from the soil. (..........................)
3. The suitable ecosystem for plant-community ecologists to do their researches. (..........................)

B Complete the following sentences :

1. The presence of .... , ... and air is very important for plants to grow.
2. Living organisms include .... , consumers and ....

Answers of Test 1



Question 1

A 1 ⓒ 2 ⓑ 3 ⓒ 4 ⓓ

B Because they are light seeds.

Question 2

A
1. (✗)
2. (✗)
3. (✔)
4. (✔)

B Dead organisms will not be decomposed and their nutrients will not return back to the soil.

Question 3

A
1. Decomposition process.
2. Phloem.
3. Flowers.

B
1. climb stem – tubers
2. heart – xylem

Answers of Test 2

Question 1

A 1 ⓒ 2 ⓓ 3 ⓑ 4 ⓒ

B Because scavengers feed on dead bodies by breaking them into small pieces.

Question 2

A 1 (✗)

2 (✔)

3 (✗)

4 (✗)

B Plants can’t make their own food during photosynthesis process.

Question 3

A 1 Producers.

2 Root hairs.

3 Prairie.

B 1 water – sunlight

2 producers – decomposers.



Science

الصف 5 الابتدائى

مقترح النماذج الاسترشادية لشهر أكتوبر

العام الدراسى 2022 - 2023

Model (1)



1 (A) Choose the correct answer:

1. .... carry/carries blood from the heart to all the body parts.
   a) Arteries b) Veins c) Lungs d) Phloem
2. All the following are ecosystems, except ....
   a) desert b) tundra c) rainforest d) space
3. All the following are from the plant basic needs except ....
   a) water b) air c) soil d) sunlight
4. Identify the correct order of this food chain ....
   a) Owl → Frog → Grasshopper → Grass
   b) Frog → Owl → Grass → Grasshopper
   c) Grass → Grasshopper → Owl → Frog
   d) Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Owl

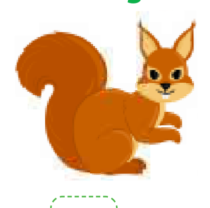
(B) Plants are very important for other living organisms. Explain.

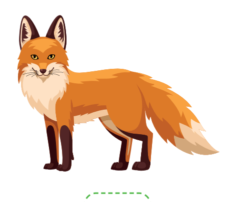
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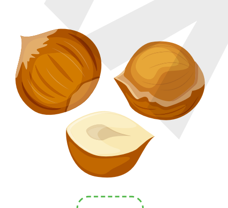
2 (A) Complete the following sentences, using words between brackets:

1. Veins carry blood rich in .... **(oxygen – carbon dioxide)**
2. Plants are .... that get energy from the sunlight to make their own food. **(decomposers – producers)**
3. .... transports the food of the plant from the leaves to all the parts of the plant. **(Xylem – Phloem)**
4. The consumer that feeds on an animal which in turn feeds on producers is called a .... consumer. **(primary – secondary)**

(B) Arrange the following food chain (1 - 3):







3 (A) Put (✓) or (✗) in front of each sentence:

1. Energy does not flow between two consumers at the beginning of a food chain. (........)
2. Soil is among the basic needs of a plant. (........)
3. Seeds with good taste can be eaten and dispersed by animals. (........)
4. Rabbit and snake, is a "Prey-Predator" relationship. (........)

(B) Plants' roots play a very important role for the plants' survival. Explain.

....

Model (2)



15 Marks

1 (A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The .... is/are the reproductive part(s) of the plant.
   a) flower b) stem c) leaves d) roots
2. All of the following are from the components of the human circulatory system except ....
   a) heart b) veins c) arteries d) phloem
3. An ecosystem consists of...................... .
   a) living organisms only b) non-living things only
   c) living organisms and non-living things d) No correct answer
4. Plants are .... that get energy from the Sun to make their own food.
   a) decomposers b) consumers c) producers d) non-living

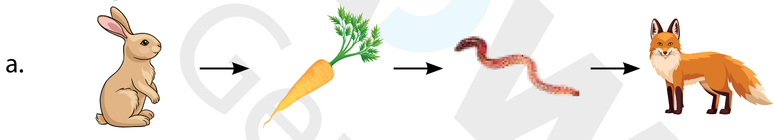
(B) What will happen if a plant is left in a dark room for several days?

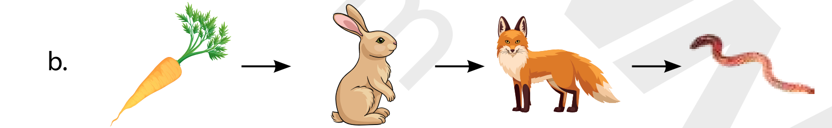
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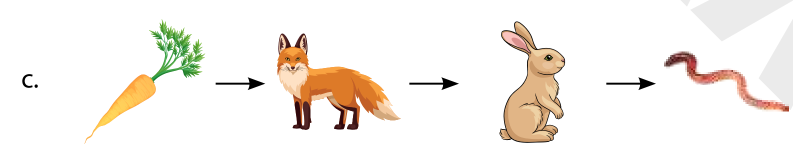
2 (A) Put (✓) or (✗) in front of each sentence:

1. All organisms need energy to survive and grow. (.........)
2. Xylem vessels transport water and minerals in all directions. (.........)
3. The predator is the consumer eaten by another consumer. (.........)
4. The plant absorbs carbon dioxide from the air to make its own food. (.........)

(B) Which of the following is the correct order for the food chain?

a. 

b. 

c. 

3 (A) Complete the following sentences, using words between brackets:

1. Plants produce .... during photosynthesis that helps them grow, heal and reproduce. **(oxygen – glucose)**
2. .... consume the remains of dead animals and plants. **(Consumers – Decomposers)**
3. In longer food chains, ... are classified into primary, secondary and tertiary. **(producers – consumers)**
4. The .... captures sunlight to help the plant do photosynthesis. **(chlorophyll – flower)**

(B) Xylem plays an important role in obtaining life-sustaining elements.
What will happen to the plant if there are no xylem vessels?

....

Model (3)

15 Marks

1 (A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Plants use energy from .... to make their own food from water and carbon dioxide.
   a) batteries   b) fire   c) sunlight   d) wind
2. When a plant stem is placed in red-colored water, the plant color ....
   a) turns red   b) turns yellow   c) doesn't change   d) turns blue
3. Photosynthesis occurs in the chloroplasts of plant cells. Which gas is released during this process?
   a) Nitrogen   b) Hydrogen   c) Oxygen   d) Carbon dioxide
4. A very short food chain consists of ....
   a) a producer, 2 consumers and decomposers
   b) 2 producers, 1 consumer and decomposers
   c) a producer and 2 consumers
   d) a producer, a consumer and decomposers

(B) Which of the following is a secondary consumer?

a. Ebony tree
b. Snakes
c. Wolf
d. Ants

Eagle
Wolf
Crab spiders
Snakes
Mouse
Ants
Ebony Tree
Evergreen bush

2 (A) Put (✓) or (✗) in front of each sentence:

1. Plants can thrive without soil. (.........)
2. Stomata allow air to enter leaves to make photosynthesis. (.........)
3. Grasshopper is a primary consumer. (.........)
4. Producers are the first-link in the food chain while consumers are the final-link. (.........)

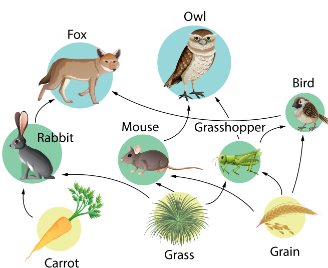
(B) Mention the common basic needs between plants and humans.

....

3 (A) Complete the following sentences, using words between brackets:

1. The plant stores chemical energy in the form of .... (**sugars – oxygen**)
2. Fluffy seeds, like kapok tree seeds, can be dispersed by .... (**wind– being eaten**)
3. The consumer that eats another animal is called a .... (**predator – prey**)
4. During photosynthesis process, radiant energy changes into .... energy. (**heat – chemical**)

(B) Look at the opposite food web,then classify each organism into " producer, 1st consumer, 2nd consumer" in the given table:



Producers	
1ry Consumers	
2 ry Consumers	



Science

الصف 5 الابتدائى

الإجابات النموذجية للنماذج الاسترشادية لشهر أكتوبر

العام الدراسى 2022 - 2023

Model (1)



1 (A) Choose the correct answer:

1. .... carry/carries blood from the heart to all the body parts.
   a) Arteries b) Veins c) Lungs d) Phloem
2. All the following are ecosystems, except ....
   a) desert b) tundra c) rainforest d) space
3. All the following are from the plant basic needs except ....
   a) water b) air c) soil d) sunlight
4. Identify the correct order of this food chain ....
   a) Owl → Frog → Grasshopper → Grass
   b) Frog → Owl → Grass → Grasshopper
   c) Grass → Grasshopper → Owl → Frog
   d) Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Owl

(B) Plants are very important for other living organisms. Explain.

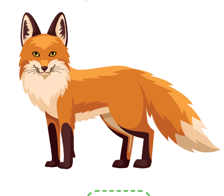
Plants release oxygen that helps living organisms in breathing.

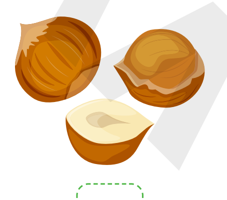
2 (A) Complete the following sentences, using words between brackets:

1. Veins carry blood rich in .... **(oxygen – carbon dioxide)**
2. Plants are .... that get energy from the sunlight to make their own food. **(decomposers – producers)**
3. .... transports the food of the plant from the leaves to all the parts of the plant. **(Xylem – Phloem)**
4. The consumer that feeds on an animal which in turn feeds on producers is called a .... consumer. **(primary – secondary)**

(B) Arrange the following food chain (1 - 3):


2


3


1

3 (A) Put (✓) or (✗) in front of each sentence:

1. Energy does not flow between two consumers at the beginning of a food chain. (✓)
2. Soil is among the basic needs of a plant. (✗)
3. Seeds with good taste can be eaten and dispersed by animals. (✓)
4. Rabbit and snake, is a "Prey-Predator" relationship. (✓)

(B) Plants' roots play a very important role for the plants' survival. Explain.

Plant roots absorb water and minerals from the soil and transport them to all the plant parts by the xylem vessels.

Model (2)



1 (A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The .... is/are the reproductive part(s) of the plant.
   a) flower b) stem c) leaves d) roots
2. All of the following are from the components of the human circulatory system except ....
   a) heart b) veins c) arteries d) phloem
3. An ecosystem consists of............ .
   a) living organisms only b) non-living things only
   c) living organisms and non-living things d) No correct answer
4. Plants are .... that get energy from the Sun to make their own food.
   a) decomposers b) consumers c) producers d) non-living

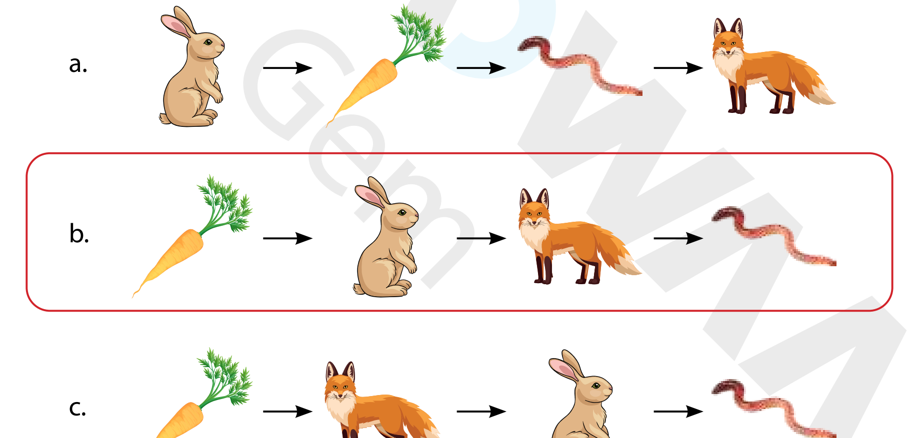
(B) What will happen if a plant is left in a dark room for several days?

It will grow weak, and short with pale and yellow leaves

2 (A) Put (✓) or (✗) in front of each sentence:

1. All organisms need energy to survive and grow. (✓)
2. Xylem vessels transport water and minerals in all directions. (✗)
3. The predator is the consumer eaten by another consumer. (✗)
4. The plant absorbs carbon dioxide from the air to make its own food. (✓)

(B) Which of the following is the correct order for the food chain?



3 (A) Complete the following sentences, using words between brackets:

1. Plants produce .... during photosynthesis that helps them grow, heal and reproduce. (**oxygen** – **glucose**)
2. .... consume the remains of dead animals and plants. (**Consumers** – **Decomposers**)
3. In longer food chains, ... are classified into primary, secondary and tertiary. (**producers** – **consumers**)
4. The .... captures sunlight to help the plant do photosynthesis. (**chlorophyll** – **flower**)

(B) Xylem plays an important role in obtaining life-sustaining elements.
What will happen to the plant if there are no xylem vessels?

The plant cannot transport water and minerals that are absorbed from the soil, so it cannot make its food and dies.

Model (3)

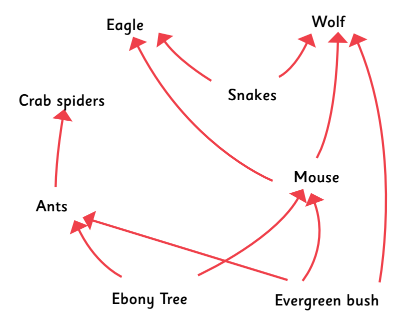


1 (A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Plants use energy from .... to make their own food from water and carbon dioxide.
   a) batteries b) fire c) sunlight d) wind
2. When a plant stem is placed in red-colored water, the plant color ....
   a) turns red b) turns yellow c) doesn't change d) turns blue
3. Photosynthesis occurs in the chloroplasts of plant cells. Which gas is released during this process?
   a) Nitrogen b) Hydrogen c) Oxygen d) Carbon dioxide
4. A very short food chain consists of ....
   a) a producer, 2 consumers and decomposers
   b) 2 producers, 1 consumer and decomposers
   c) a producer and 2 consumers
   d) a producer, a consumer and decomposers

(B) Which of the following is a secondary consumer?

a. Ebony tree
b. Snakes
c. Wolf
d. Ants



2 (A) Put (✓) or (✗) in front of each sentence:

1. Plants can thrive without soil. (✓)
2. Stomata allow air to enter leaves to make photosynthesis. (✓)
3. Grasshopper is a primary consumer. (✓)
4. Producers are the first-link in the food chain while consumers are the final-link. (✗)

(B) Mention the common basic needs between plants and humans.

Water and air

3 (A) Complete the following sentences, using words between brackets:

1. The plant stores chemical energy in the form of .... (**sugars – oxygen**)
2. Fluffy seeds, like kapok tree seeds, can be dispersed by .... (**wind– being eaten**)
3. The consumer that eats another animal is called a .... (**predator – prey**)
4. During photosynthesis process, radiant energy changes into .... energy. (**heat – chemical**)

(B) Look at the opposite food web,then classify each organism into " producer, 1^{st} consumer, 2^{nd} consumer" in the given table:

Producers	Carrot - Grass - Grain
1^{ry} Consumers	Rabbit - Mouse - Grasshopper Bird
2^{ry} Consumers	Fox - Owl

